Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 152 No. 10 — September 8, 1947

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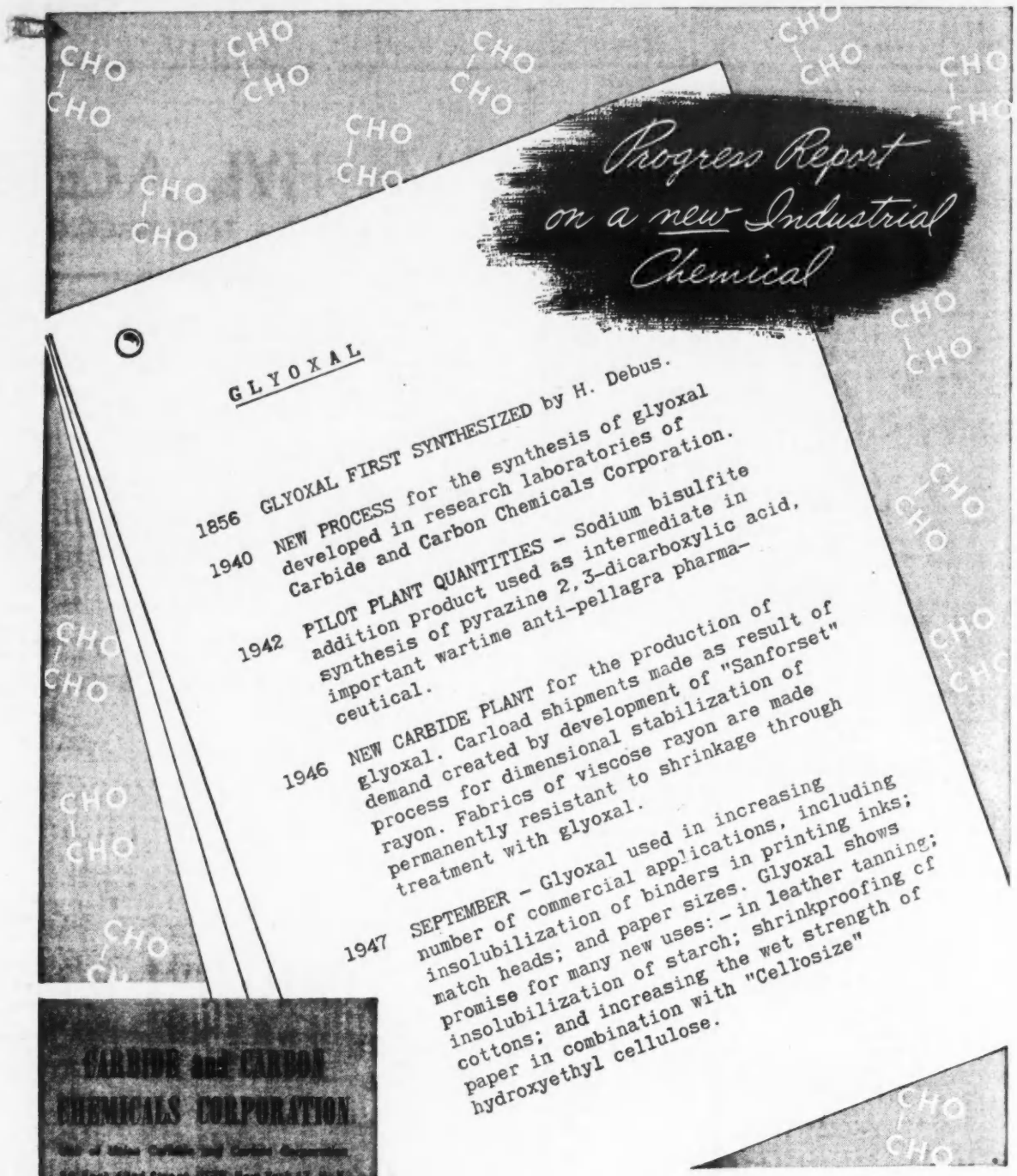
Progress Report
on a new Industrial
Chemical
GLYOXAL
1856 GLYOXAL FIRST SYNTHESIZED by H. Debus.
1940 NEW PROCESS for the synthesis of glyoxal developed in research laboratories of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation.
1942 PILOT PLANT QUANTITIES - Sodium bisulfite addition product used as intermediate in synthesis of pyrazine 2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, important wartime anti-pellagra pharmaceutical.
1946 NEW CARBIDE PLANT for the production of glyoxal. Carload shipments made as result of demand created by development of "Sanforset" process for dimensional stabilization of rayon. Fabrics of viscose rayon are made permanently resistant to shrinkage through treatment with glyoxal.
1947 SEPTEMBER - Glyoxal used in increasing number of commercial applications, including insolubilization of binders in printing inks; match heads; and paper sizes. Glyoxal shows promise for many new uses: - in leather tanning; insolubilization of starch; shrinkproofing of cottons; and increasing the wet strength of paper in combination with "Cellosize" hydroxyethyl cellulose.
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MORE INFORMATION: If you would like technical data on glyoxal—write for Form 5654—please address Department I-9.

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Volume 152 No. 10 | New York 7, N. Y. | September 8, 1947

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German Chemical Output Set at 98% of 1936 Level

OPD Washington Bureau

The German chemical industry in the British and American zones will be permitted to operate at up to 98 percent of its 1936 production or at approximately 54 percent of its existing capacity under the revised plans for raising the level of German industry in the two zones.

The new level for all industry in the two zones, agreed upon by the two governments after consultations with the French in London, will be at "approximately" the 1936 level, according to a joint statement of the War and State departments, which compares with an operating level of about 70-75 percent of 1936 production provided for in the plan issued in March, 1946.

The new level of operations for the chemical industry is about 42 percent more than that provided in the old plan. However, a large number of explosive and other chemical plants were developed for war purposes, and between 40 and 50 percent of the total chemical capacity, including war explosives will, therefore, be removed as reparations or destroyed. More than three-quarters of such removals represent war explosive plants that have already been offered for reparations or slated for destruction.

The existing rated capacity of the German chemical industry in the British-American zones is estimated at 4,194,000,000 reichsmarks, measured in 1936 prices. This compares with the 1936 estimated production of 2,325,000,000 rms. The revised level of operations permit production up to 2,271,000,000 rms. on the basis of 1936 prices.

For the plastics industry, capacity somewhat larger than prewar will be retained. Approximately one-quarter of existing capacity will be made available for reparations. Capacity for the production of 34,000 tons of dyestuffs will be retained, which is somewhat below prewar. One plant will be available for reparations in this industry,

—Continued on page 59

Mexico Asked to Clarify Ban on Advertising

OPD Washington Bureau

Steps have been taken by the Department of Commerce for a claification of the recent import restriction decree of the Mexican government as to how it affects promotional advertising of American business firms. The American embassy at Mexico City has been asked to sound out the government as soon as possible in order that American firms selling in this market may have ample time to lay out their advertising plans for next year.

The ban on the introduction of advertising matter into Mexico is contained in a decree in which the Mexican government has imposed sharp limitations on imports of products not of an essential character in order to conserve its foreign exchange. The decree became effective July 11, except for the provision relating to advertising matter, which has been delayed until January 1 because of protests from American exporters.

When measured in the light of the reason given officially for issuance of the decree, to conserve foreign exchange, American business men profess difficulty in reconciling the purposes of the ban on promotional advertising. Also, the language of the decree appeared to be ambiguous, in that the type of advertising matter that is being barred from entry into the country is not clearly defined.

This section of the decree states that the import ban shall apply to "advertisements, calendars, and catalogues, printed, engraved or lithographed on loose sheets of paper or cardboard, even with frames or rods of any kind, not specified."

Department of Commerce officials believe that under this language the decree would apply the prohibition only to advertising matter in loose-leaf form and thus advertisements in the form of booklets and pamphlets would be exempt and could continue to be entered.

But what is confusing both to officials and trade is why the ban should apply to purely promotional advertisements, the cost of which is borne, solely by the American firms and involves no loss of foreign exchange to the Mexican treasury. Another question is whether the prohibition applies to advertising matter that is under contract or specific orders from Mexican firms.

U.S. Asks Reparation For Freight Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

The Justice Department last week filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against 717 railroads to recover reparations for overcharges collected from the government on wartime shipments of explosives and ammunition.

The complaint alleged that the magnitude of the shipments of explosives and the successful safety measures placed in effect by the armed services, and other favorable transportation characteristics, entitled the government to rates much lower than those imposed by the railroads.

Atomic Energy Commission To Send Isotopes Abroad

OPD Washington Bureau

In a message to the International Cancer Research Congress, which met in St. Louis, Mo., last week, President Truman revealed that "progress in the production of radioisotopes by the United States Atomic Energy Commission now permits limited distribution to qualified research workers in other countries of radioisotopes, principally for medical and biological research."

Twenty of the most important isotopes for medical and biological research will be made available to scientists in foreign countries whose governments will be required to make progress reports to the commission every six months. They will also be required to insure that the isotopes are used for the purpose for which they were requested, and to permit qualified scientists of any nationality to visit the institutions where the materials are being used.

Radioisotopes available for distribution include Antimony 122,124,125; Argon 37; Arsenic 76, 77; Bromine 82; Calcium 45; Carbon 14; Chlorine 36; Cobalt 60; Copper 64; Gold 198, 199; Iodine 131; Iron 55, 59; Mercury 197, 203, 205; Phosphorus 32; Potassium 42; Silver 108, 110, 111; Strontium 89; Sulphur 35; Sodium 24; Zinc 65, 69.

Blackstrap Molasses Sold To Publicker Industries

Publicker Industries, Inc., was the high bidder for the latest offerings of Cuban blackstrap molasses, agreeing to pay 24.27 cents per gallon for 3,000,000 gallons of the material, due to arrive in two shipments later this month, it has been announced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Quinine Salts Exchange Set by U. S., Grove Labs

OPD Washington Bureau

Government stocks of quinine salts in the form of hydrobromide are to be returned to Grove Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo., in exchange for an equal quantity of quinine sulphate, which is more suitable for anti-malarial purposes. In addition, Grove Laboratories is to be paid a small fee to cover certain costs involved in the exchange transaction.

Army and Navy officials decided last week to recommend acceptance of the Grove exchange offer, which it had made several weeks ago, when it became apparent that the material was of no particular value as an anti-malarial and the cost of re-working it would prove an expepsive undertaking. Also there would be a loss of from 10 to 25 percent of the amount of sulphate contained therein resulting from the re-processing.

It is estimated that there are about 1,500,000 ounces of the quinine hydrobromide in the government's stockpile, which was obtained from Grove at the start of the war when the government was making frantic efforts to build up its inventories of quinine. It is not understood that the exchange will involve the entire 1,500,000 ounces immediately, but will be spaced over a period of several hundred thousand ounces at a time. Because of restrictions in the stockpiling law the material could not be offered for sale without a special proclamation of the president.

Sugar Inventory Controls Lifted by USDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has announced the discontinuance of all sugar inventory controls, stating that primary distributors have begun to catch up on their backlog of orders and are now in a much better position to meet current requirements than they were at the time industrial rationing was removed.

The department said that it is aware that sugar supplies in the eastern part of the country may be relatively tight and spotty, but added that this is not considered sufficient reason for retaining inventory controls.

Ordnance Plant Reactivated

OPD Washington Bureau

A portion of the Iowa Ordnance plant will be reactivated by the War Department for the manufacture of explosives and explosive components as a part of the Army's long range program of ordnance development.

Nitrates Shipping Rules Tightened by Government

A tightening up of rail transportation regulations covering ammonium nitrate and other nitrates to require the use of the "yellow" label and the movement of these materials only in clean cars has been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The amended regulations also provide for the continued use of placards on both sides and both ends of gondola cars used for the shipment of bombs and poison gas.

Paragraph (b) of section 182 of the regulations relating to shippers permits the movement of nitrates in bags in tight cars or motor vehicles, but states that ammonium nitrate, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, calcium nitrate and guanidine nitrate in bags must be loaded in all wood boxcars, or wooden boxcars with steel roofs, or steel boxcars with wooden floors. Motor vehicles should be of closed type, but not of all metal construction, or lading consisting of bags should be covered.

The requirement for use of the "yellow" label is contained in amended Section 183, relating to packing nitrates—exemptions. The amended section reads as follows:

"Nitrate of aluminum, nitrate of barium, nitrate of lead, nitrate of potash, nitrate of sodium (nitrate of soda), nitrate of strontia, nitro carbo nitrate, or other inorganic nitrates are exempt from specification packaging, marking and labeling requirements for transportation by rail freight, rail express, and highway and nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia fertilizer, calcium nitrate and guanidine nitrate, are exempt from specification packaging and marking, other than name of contents, requirements for transportation by rail freight, rail express and highway, when packaged as follows:—In metal cans in outside fiberboard boxes; in wooden boxes, kegs, or barrels, metal cans, metal drums or fiber drums; in glass bottles in outside fiber boxes not exceeding fifty pounds net weight; calcium nitrate in bags; ammonium nitrate, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, or guanidine nitrate in bags containing not over 200 pounds net weight, made moisture proof, tight against sifting, and of strength not less than bags made of eight-ounce burlap. When for transportation by carrier by water they are exempt from specification packaging and marking, other than name of contents, and labeling requirements, except that ammonium nitrate, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, calcium nitrate and guanidine nitrate shipments must be labeled."

Section 532 of part 4 of the regulations relating to loading by rail carriers and section 823 of part 7 relating to shipments over highways by common contract or private carriers, require the loading of ammonium nitrate, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, calcium nitrate, and guanidine nitrate in bags in only clean vehicles or cars, free of any projections that would injure bags.

Price Trend Turns Upward

The postvacation period opened with an increasingly active inquiry from manufacturing consumers of chemicals and oils; although interest was still slow in drugs. The inquiries disclosed more than a little tightness in many supply quarters. Production lags, in goodly part owing to equipment failure and insufficiency, had much to do with the condition. So, the customary influence of shifting ratios of supply and demand was at work and the general price level of the markets was raised last week more than it had been depressed over the preceding fortnight.

Most interesting among the week's trends was the reversal of the movement in fatty oils. Copra was upped and took coconut oil with it. Flaxseed got a substantial boost which was promptly reflected in quotations on linseed oil, but crushers were not inclined to push sales. A bumper crop of domestic seed is expected, but the inclination of growers is toward still higher prices. Other domestic vegetable oils, and oleo oil and lard were quoted higher because of curtailed offerings. Tung oil was reduced. Heavy chemicals began to show their expected price strength. Several important items were advanced by one or more producers; some got a general boost, among these being carbon bisulphide, sodium sulphide, and Canadian ammonium nitrate. Other advances are slated during this month, and the October quarter will start with a number of new highs.

Ammonium, potassium, and sodium bromides were advanced because of the tight position of the bases and higher operating costs. Albumen (egg) and dried milks followed the general agricultural trend to higher levels. Pennsylvania crude oils were again boosted, and naphthas and light fuels were upped in the Midwest. Essential oils showed better buying interest, but their price position was further weakened. Aromatic plant products were about equal on both sides of the price movement. Organic chemicals continued quiet; some aromatics were cheaper.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 5, 1947	Aug. 29, 1947	Sept. 5, 1946
140.1	**139.3**	**136.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	145.9	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	140.4	136.6	133.9	128.2
Year's average	*147.8	138.8	133.3	128.2

* Eight months.

WAA Offers N. Mex. Carbon Black Plant

War Assets Administration is offering for sale or lease a carbon black plant at Eunice, N. Mex., now being operated under interim lease by the Panhandle Carbon Company. The facility consists of 168 burner buildings, processing building, bag storage building, warehouse, machine shop, change house, office building and a treater plant, including a gas purification system.

At present, natural gas is being supplied by the Phillips Petroleum Company under contract with the lessee, but the agency said that a prospective lessee or purchaser would have to make arrangements to acquire necessary gas supplies. Permits for use of natural gas in this type of production are issued by the Oil Conservation Commission of New Mexico. Bids will be received by the WAA regional office at Denver, Colo., until 2 p.m., September 17.

Coconut Oil 1947 Quota For U.S. Raised by IEFC

The International Emergency Food Council is understood to have granted the United States an additional quota of 35,000 tons of coconut oil for the current year, raising this country's 1947 quota to 238,000 tons. Official confirmation of the report was lacking immediately, but it was understood that the Department of Agriculture will announce the additional quota shortly.

Antimony Conservation Order Modified by OMD

OPD Washington Bureau

Modification of government controls over antimony were announced last week by the Office of Materials Distribution, Department of Commerce, with issuance of amendments to Conservation order M-112.

The order no longer requires application to OMD for permission to ship antimony, including exports. The OMD said that current antimony supplies are sufficient to meet domestic requirements and recent administration of the order has been directed to correlating requests with the form of antimony most appropriate in terms of supply and suitability. While it is believed that overall shortages again will develop, OMD felt that control of the receipts alone will prove adequate and will eliminate much of the paper work of a dual authorization system.

The Office of International Trade will issue licenses to export antimony against an overall export quota, but the exporter need no longer apply to OMD for authority to ship since, like others, he must have authorization to receive the material. Another change in the order relieves an applicant from naming his supplier. Upon receipt of his authorization he is free now to buy material from any commercial sources he wishes.

Surplus Materials and Equipment Offered

Chemicals and related materials currently offered as surplus on closed bids, to the dates given, or at fixed prices by the War Assets Administration include the following items:—

Acetylsalicylic acid, 39,987 ounces, 5 cents per ounce; Seattle, SEL-41-42708.

Cresol solution, saponated, 14,150 quarts, 20 cents per quart; Seattle, SEL-41-42708.

Durez resin 11623, 720 pounds; Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Formaldehyde solution, USP, 12,298 pounds, 12 cents per pound; Seattle, SEL-41-42708.

Hydraulic oil, six lots, 2,594 gallons; Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Lubricants, oil and grease, five lots, 18,866 pounds; Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Methylene blue, 5,760 grams, $115.20 for the lot; Seattle, SEL-41-42708.

Paints, three lots, different types, 5,606 gallons; Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Paraffin, 210 pounds; Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Plaster of paris, orthopedic, 40,004 pounds, 19 cents per pound; Seattle, SEL-41-42708.

Polychloroterphenyl, 1,100 pounds; Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Salicylanilide, 1,775 pounds, Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Sodium sulphate powder, 2,406 pounds; Philadelphia, PHL-72-506, September 11.

Sulphosalicylic acid, M.G., C.P., 1,200 pounds, $1.90 per pound; Seattle, SEL-41-42708.

Surplus materials in chemicals and related categories currently offered for sale by other governmental agencies include:—

Aluminum sulphate, 25½ tons; Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., PSR-5704, September 10.

Magnesite, calcined, 16 1/5 tons; Tennessee

—*Continued on page 82*

Rubberset Company Names Robson Vice-President

Elmer L. Robson was recently elected vice-president and general sales manager of Rubberset Company, Newark, N. J., to succeed Elwood M. Jones, jr., who has become executive vice-president of the company. Mr. Robson was formerly vice-president and general sales manager of Rubberset Company, Ltd., Canada, and a member of the board of directors of that firm.

U.S. Steel Opens Two Coal Chemicals Offices

The United States Steel Corporation has opened new offices at Cleveland and Chicago for the sale and service of coal chemicals produced by its subsidiaries. The Cleveland office, in the Terminal Tower building, is in charge of William K. Wood, and the Chicago office, at 208 South La Salle street, is managed by William G. Souder.

N.E. Textile Chemists To Meet September 26

The Northern New England section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at the Andover Country Club, Andover, Mass., on September 26. Speaker will be Dr. George Wald, of Harvard University, who will discuss "Chemical Aspects of Color Vision."

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Rubber Use Controls Revised by OMD

OPD Washington Bureau

Government control over the use of natural rubber in the manufacture of some 30,000 non-transportation items are to be eliminated this week in a sweeping revision of rubber order R-1, it is announced by the Office of Materials Distribution.

The revised order will concentrate the use of synthetic rubber to the transportation field, particularly in tires and tubes, it was stated, until Congress enacts legislation establishing a long-term national rubber policy. The OMD said that adequate quantities of natural rubber are now available for most other uses.

Dr. Hitch to Leave Post At du Pont Chamber Works

Dr. Emmet F. Hitch, special assistant to the management of the Chamber works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire September 30 after twenty-nine years with the company. He joined du Pont in 1918 as research chemist in charge of the Azo dyes division, Jackson laboratory, at the Chamber works, and held that post until 1934 when he became assistant director at the laboratory. In 1937 Dr. Hitch became chemical superintendent of the works, and was named special assistant to the management seven years later.

Cargill, Inc., Opens San Francisco Branch

The opening of a branch office in San Francisco has been announced by Cargill, Inc., vegetable oil and grain firm, Minneapolis. Primary objective of the new branch was said to be the expanding of outlets for surplus grain which moves from the Midwest to West Coast, but the office will also merchandise coconut oil and meal.

Management of the new office is under the direction of William F. Drum, who has managed the company's operations in Washington, D. C., for the past four years. Prior to going to Washington, Mr. Drum had several years trading experience at the St. Louis branch and was for three years field representative for the company's crop bulletin.

Spencer Succeeds Sinclair As Sinclair Refining Head

Harry F. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, has resigned as president of that firm's subsidiary, the Sinclair Refining Company. He has been succeeded by P. C. Spencer who joined the Sinclair organization in 1934 and was elected general counsel of the corporation last year.

Central Pharmacal Names Henning Pacific Sales Head

The Central Pharmacal Company, Seymour, Ind., has appointed F. L. Henning vice-president in charge of West Coast sales, with headquarters in Los Angeles. He was formerly executive vice-president and general manager of the Nion Company, Los Angeles.

The company intends to open a warehouse and office in Los Angeles, from which point Mr. Henning will direct sales activities in the eleven western states. He was formerly chairman of the Pacific coast section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and has recently been elected a director of that organization.

Greek Relief Supplies Include $500,000 in Drugs

OPD Washington Bureau

United States relief supplies for Greece scheduled for procurement during the period July through September, 1947, include $500,000 in medical supplies, and $500,000 in pesticides, it was announced by the Department of State last week. In all, a total of $17,000,000 was to be spent during this period on relief for Greece, the bulk of it being for food, chiefly wheat, flour and dried milk.

Paint Salesmen to Meet In Atlantic City Oct. 16-18

The seventh annual convention of the National Paint Salesmen's Association will be held at the Madison hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 16 to 18. Among the guest speakers will be Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Battley, executive assistant to Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

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Market Reports

Bichromates—A major producer on Friday advanced prices on sodium bichromate, potassium bichromate and sodium chromate ¾c. per pound. Sodium bichromate on the new schedule is quoted at 8¾c. to 9⅜c. per pound; potassium bichromate, 11¼c. to 11⅞c. per pound, and sodium chromate at 10⅜c. to 11c. per pound.

Coconut oil trading was reported fairly active with crude oil sales reported at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific Coast at 12¼c. for November-December, same basis.

Copra was stronger with sales reported at $160 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Asking prices were advanced to $165, same basis.

Cottonseed oil market was sharply advanced on Friday in sympathy with the strength in lard and grains. Bleachable oil futures were boosted 1½c. to 2c. per pound. The market also was strengthened by the contemplated buying of edible oils by the government for relief abroad.

Lard futures advanced 2c. per pound, the daily limit on Friday, and the spot market was up 95 points. Cash lard was quoted at 16.82c. per pound at tierces and loose, 17¼c. bid at Chicago.

Linseed oil shipments from the Argentine were reported at 2,174 tons to United Kingdom last week. No shipments to the United States.

Standards Ass'n Offers New Revised Listing

The American Standards Association, New York, has available an entire new listing of its 874 standards free of charge. It includes a number of additional revised standards approved since the January, 1947, issue, and contains a slight upward revision of prices which has been forced by increased production costs.

The complete set of all American standards is available for $200 and the American safety standards costs $32.50 per set. They may be obtained from the association at 70 West Forty-fifth street, New York 17.

NPA Meets Oct. 9

OPD Washington Bureau

The next quarterly meeting of the National Petroleum Council will be held in Washington on October 9 in the conference room of the Secretary of the Interior, it has been announced by Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the council.

It is expected that reports of committees of the council dealing with various aspects of the petroleum situation, particularly with regard to problems which confront the industry in meeting military and government requirements, will be ready for consideration by the council at that time.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium acid phosphate, 58,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 78, September 15.

Animal glue, 360 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas) invitation FW-1697-1, September 11.

Aqua ammonia, 11,250 pounds, Treasury Department (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation CH-5020-1, September 9.

Calcium nitrate, 60,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 78, September 15.

Deodorant, 18,576 ounces, Army Air Corps (Dayton 1, Ohio) invitation 173, September 17.

Diatomaceous earth, large quantities, various deliveries, Army Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 85, September 15.

Drugs and chemicals, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-31, September 10.

Ferrous sulphate, 5,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 78, September 15.

Fuel oil, 180,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Kansas City 8, Mo.) invitation 50, September 10; Diesel, as required from October 1, 1947, through March 31, 1948, District of Columbia Government (Washington 4, D. C.) schedule 10556-A, September 12.

Grease, 60,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 11, September 29.

Hexylene glycol, 848 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25, D. C.) September 18.

Hydraulic oil, 4,070 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37, Pa.) invitation 42, September 29.

Lard, 10,000 pounds, Department of Justice (Lewisburg, Pa.) invitation 14-2129, September 11.

Lubricating oil, 77,000 gallons, Army Ordnance

—*Continued on page 61*

Foreign Market Lists

List of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumer goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers and dealers, Paraguay; Martinique.

Photographic supply dealers and photographers, Greece.

RFC to Sell Alcohol On Fixed Price Basis

OPD Washington Bureau

Efforts to dispose of its accumulating inventories of Cuban ethyl alcohol by offers of the alcohol to the trade in cargo quantities to highest bidders were abandoned last week by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with announcement that its future offerings of the material will be on a fixed price basis at 80 cents per U. S. wine gallon of 190-deg. proof duty paid, or 68 cents in bond.

Action was taken following the refusal of the trade to make any offers at the August 27 bidding on 1,250,000 gallons of the Cuban alcohol, now being loaded at Havana and due to arrive in this country around September 20. This was the second or third time that the trade had refused to make any offer to purchase the alcohol from the agency after the RFC had rejected all bids on its first offering several months ago.

The RFC presently has about 8,500,000 gallons of alcohol in storage which will be available for sale under the new fixed price offering. Another 14,500,000 gallons is due to arrive in the next year, making a total of about 23,000,000 gallons which the agency will have to offer on the market under its purchase contract with Cuba.

The price of 80 cents per gallon, duty paid, or 68 cents per gallon for re-export is on an f.o.b. buyer's tankcar basis and compares with the price being quoted in the trade on a delivered basis of around 87 cents. The alcohol presently in bond is at the following locations:—Douglas Public Service Corporation, Marrero, La.; Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Peoria, Ill.

The agency said that additional quantities will be available on or about October 1 at New Haven Terminal, Inc., New Haven, Conn., and Patterson Oil Terminals, Inc., Paulsboro, N. J.

Interested purchasers are invited to communicate with the office of defense supplies, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 811 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Contract forms will be promptly supplied. Quoted prices apply to orders accepted by the RFC, but otherwise are subject to change without notice.

Foods, Drugs Advertising Rules Clarified by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

A clarification of administrative policy respecting the use of warning statements in advertisements of foods, drugs, and cosmetics to provide exemption for certain classes of these products until proved by scientific information to be dangerous was announced last week by the Federal Trade Commission.

December 11, 1946, the commission stated that "in the case of advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, or devices which are false because of failure to reveal facts material in the light of the advertising representations made or material with respect to the consequences which may result from the use of the commodity, it is the policy of the commission to proceed only when the resulting dangers may be serious or the public health may be impaired, and in such cases to require that appropriate disclosure of the facts be made in the advertising."

In a statement clarifying this policy, the commission announces that it has "considered the remedy to be applied generally with respect to certain classes of drugs and cosmetics, under section 12 of the Federal Trade Commission act, and has determined that it will not require the disclosure in advertising that under certain conditions injury may result through the use of laxatives, preparations containing not in excess of 5 percent of ammoniated mercury, preparations containing iodides, or preparations containing acetophenetidin, unless scientific information becomes more specific as to substantial injury."

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Ampul-filling machinery, Buenos Aires, Argentina (AH-2).

Ampul-manufacturing machinery, Sao Paulo, Brazil (AH-3).

Drugs, Capetown, Union of South Africa (AH-5); Hildesheim, Germany (AH-7).

Electroplating materials, Bombay, India (AH-4).

Lard, Essen, Germany (AH-8).

Oilseeds, Essen, Germany (AH-9).

Photographic supplies, Capetown, Union of South Africa (AH-5).

Salt, iodized and vacuum-processed, Stockholm Sweden (AH-10).

Spices, Saarbruecken, Germany (AH-6).

Vanillin, Lodz, Poland (AH-1).

Boxcars Port Free Time Limited to Five Days

OPD Washington Bureau

Free time on boxcars loaded at ports was limited to a maximum of five days by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week in an effort to meet the critical shortage of boxcars being aggravated by cars standing idle at the ports. The order states that not more than five days free time shall be allowed on any car held after loading at the point of transshipment from vessel to car or when held out of such transfer point prior to the receipt of proper forwarding directions on such cars. The order further states that the railroads must place each boxcar loaded with freight transferred from a vessel to a car in an outbound train within 24 hours after receipt of proper forwarding directions. The order became effective September 2 and expires March 1, 1948.

Floyd M. Barnes Retires From Procter & Gamble

Floyd M. Barnes, veteran of forty-eight years service with Procter & Gamble Company and currently vice-president in charge of purchases, has announced his intention of retiring from active service with the organization today, but will retain his vice-presidency in an advisory capacity. He will be succeeded by Harvey C. Knowles, now vice-president in charge of manufacture.

Mr. Barnes joined the company in 1899 as a rate clerk and was appointed manager of the general buying department in 1920. He was advanced to vice-president in charge of purchases in 1931.

Mining Loans Continue To Be Made by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to clarify its lending authority in the mining field, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that it is continuing to receive and consider applications for mining loans. Published statements in mining areas, it said, have indicated that the corporation had discontinued making mining loans, and added that these statements are erroneous.

The corporation's authority to make development loans to operators of gold, silver, tin and strategic mineral mines was repealed by Congress, but it continues to make mining loans. In order to meet with the corporation's approval, the loans must be of such sound value or so secured as reasonably to assure repayment, and the applicants must certify that credit is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

AIFA Told Industry Must Lead in New Products Testing

State and Federal researchers have been snowed under by the rush of new crop-protecting chemicals, according to Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the Department of Agriculture. Addressing the fourteenth annual meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, held at Spring Lake, N. J., on September 2 to 4, he looked back to the times when a new plant medicine went through a series of careful government tests in the laboratory and in the field. Those days, he indicated, are gone forever, and industry hereafter must be relied upon to do most of its own testing before putting its new products on the market.

In fact, said Dr. Annand, the old ideal of exhaustive tests and complete recommendations-for-use before selling some future successor to DDT is no longer possible. He added that "if no recommendations for public use were made until all the desirable research data were available on all possible applications of the material there would be no recommendations for most materials in the foreseeable future."

Dr. Annand said the practical compromise "must be limited recommendation, the field of recommendation being expanded only as fast as laboratory and field research, practical experience and good judgment justify. New insecticides should be recommended only for specific purposes, and these expanded as sound data become available. Broad general recommendations may have to be followed by restrictions contra-indicating the use for certain cases.

Industry Research Welcome

"The task of supplying scientifically supported facts for the sound development of chemical control of insects is enormous. It cannot be accomplished by state and Federal research facilities alone. Expansion of research in industry is a welcome addition. The general trend will be to depend more and more on industrial laboratories to supply materials which have already been proven effective against insects, with at least some preliminary information on dosage, formulation and toxicity to humans."

In contrast, Dr. Annand said, his bureau will concentrate more and more on "the end result" of "effective, cheap and safe insect control" regardless of "any particular insecticide. That is the primary responsibility of the bureau.

"During the war, to meet special problems, the bureau greatly expanded its initial testing of chemicals. Now the trend will be to depend more and more on industrial laboratories. We will continue to be interested in evaluating materials on a comparative basis; in developing most effective methods of use; in relative effects on beneficial insects; in the effects of climate and environment; and in the reaction of soils, plants, and animals. But industrial laboratories will contribute more as time goes on to the time-consuming preliminary testing and evaluation."

Dr. Annand announced that enough funds are available under the Research and Marketing act so that his bureau, the bureaus of dairy industry, animal industry, plant industry, and agricultural chemistry, and some state experiment stations are now organizing a cooperative project. This will at least enable intensive study of "three or four of the new materials that are farthest advanced"; the study will be on "their effect on livestock." A smaller project will explore questions of possible poisonous effects on soils and plants over periods of years.

Discussing new fields for insect control, Dr. Annand said this summer's airplane DDT-spraying campaign against the tussock moth in Idaho, Washington and Oregon's Douglas fir forests covered "413,00 mountainous acres" at a cost for materials and flying of "approximately $1.29 per acre"—which may later be reduced—and with "what appears at this time to have been completely satisfactory results."

Without the new chemicals and airplane methods, he added, control of such a timber-destroying infestation "would not have been possible." The job was a cooperative project of the bureau of entomology, United State forest service, the three states, and private timber owners. Dr. Annand reported similar "excellent results" in this year's installment of the fight against gypsy moths in Pennsylvania and New York forests.

Now, he said, "insect control using spray from planes on such crops as field corn, alfalfa, and other grain and forage crops and on vegetables is being tried or is being used on a practical basis in a number of areas."

Dr. Annand said that "by tomorrow or the next day there will probably be additional insecticides not now even known. To a very large extent the field is uncharted. The rate of advance in terms of past experience has been exceptionally fast. In terms of demand from the public and the public's

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Botanical Drug Crop Drops in United States

The 1947 crop of domestic botanical drugs appears destined to be smaller than that of 1946 and less than earlier estimates had suggested. Primary market collectors may differ in the way they express that opinion but they are in complete agreement as to the crop being smaller than expected and less than that a year ago.

During the past three weeks, a representative of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER visited every important collection depot in the southern mountain states of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He talked with those in charge of the collection depots. He spoke with mountain "peddlers"—men who motor through the mountains and buy botanicals, eggs and chickens at the homes of mountaineers. He exchanged words with taciturn adults in the hills and with their children who "mess around" a lot with botanical drug collection. Boiled down, the concentrate of opinion was the same in all instances. Fewer botanical have been collected this year.

Among collectors holding that opinion were Dysart, Penick manager at Asheville; Greer, of Lenoir; Wilcox, of Boone; McGuire of West Jefferson—all in North Carolina; and the Greer brothers of Marion, Va.; Statesville, N. C., and Pikeville, Ky. Some of these men said that the 1947 crop to date is one-third smaller than in 1946. The others declared the crop to be 60 to 75 percent of last year's.

The decrease in collection was attributed to various causes. All depot operators agreed that manufacturing consumers report a

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Frederick Stearns Plans Move to Myerstown, Pa.

The operations of the Frederick Stearns & Co. division of Sterling Drug, Inc., will be gradually moved between now and January 1 from Detroit to a new plant at Myerstown, Pa. Stearns executives have been invited to remain with the organization in the move, but the invitation has not been extended to other employees because of the lack of housing facilities in Myerstown. The company explained that the Detroit plant, with 350,000 square feet of floor space, was too large for the requirements. The Myerstown plant has 85,000 square feet.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The extent to which the world is looking to the United States for assistance during the critical years immediately ahead is apparent from events in Europe and in Latin America, as well as in Washington conferences on modification of the British financial agreement. It is certain from developments that the United States is facing a major responsibility from which it cannot escape.

Easing the terms of the financial agreement with the United Kingdom cannot be assumed to be more than a palliative, and Britain will continue to fall far short of sufficient exports and other sources of dollars to pay for necessary imports from this country. Temporary waiving of convertibility and discrimination clauses is not likely to head off a request to Congress for an increase in the original $3,750,000,000 credit. Only $400,000,000 of this remains, and Britain's economic condition is still chaotic.

Possible adverse effects of economic collapse of other nations upon markets for American goods may be the factor exercising the strongest influence upon congressional action on new requests for aid to the British and to other European nations under the Marshall plan. While caution is imperative to avoid an excessive drain upon American resources and while assistance should be conditioned upon the utmost efforts of recipient nations to help themselves, further loans and grants seem unavoidable.

At the Paris conference on Marshall plan requirements it was suggested that European nations would have a minimum need of foreign commodity credits of from $15,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 during the next five years. One report fixed the total at from $28,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 for a four-year period.

Fertilizing Fungi

Wartime experience with fertilizers indicates that a plant world version of "one man's meat is another's poison" applies in the fertilizer requirements of some flower bulbs, particularly gladiolus and narcissus. Studies of the Bureau of Plant Industry show that the organic nitrogen in barnyard manure, blood tankage, and other high-nitrogen fertilizers is more of a hindrance than a help in the production of these two crops.

Plant experts found that organic nitrogen stimulates the growth of the Fusarium fungi that cause cormrot in gladiolus bulbs and basal rot in narcissus bulbs. Moreover, the investigations show nitrogen in this form both delays and reduces flower production. In fact, they believe that the substitution of organic for inorganic fertilizers during the war is largely responsible for the spread of Fusarium yellows which now account for high annual losses in the commercial gladiolus crop.

Even when narcissus bulbs are treated with a normally effective fungicide, application of fertilizer high in organic nitrogen content resulted in increased Fusarium basal

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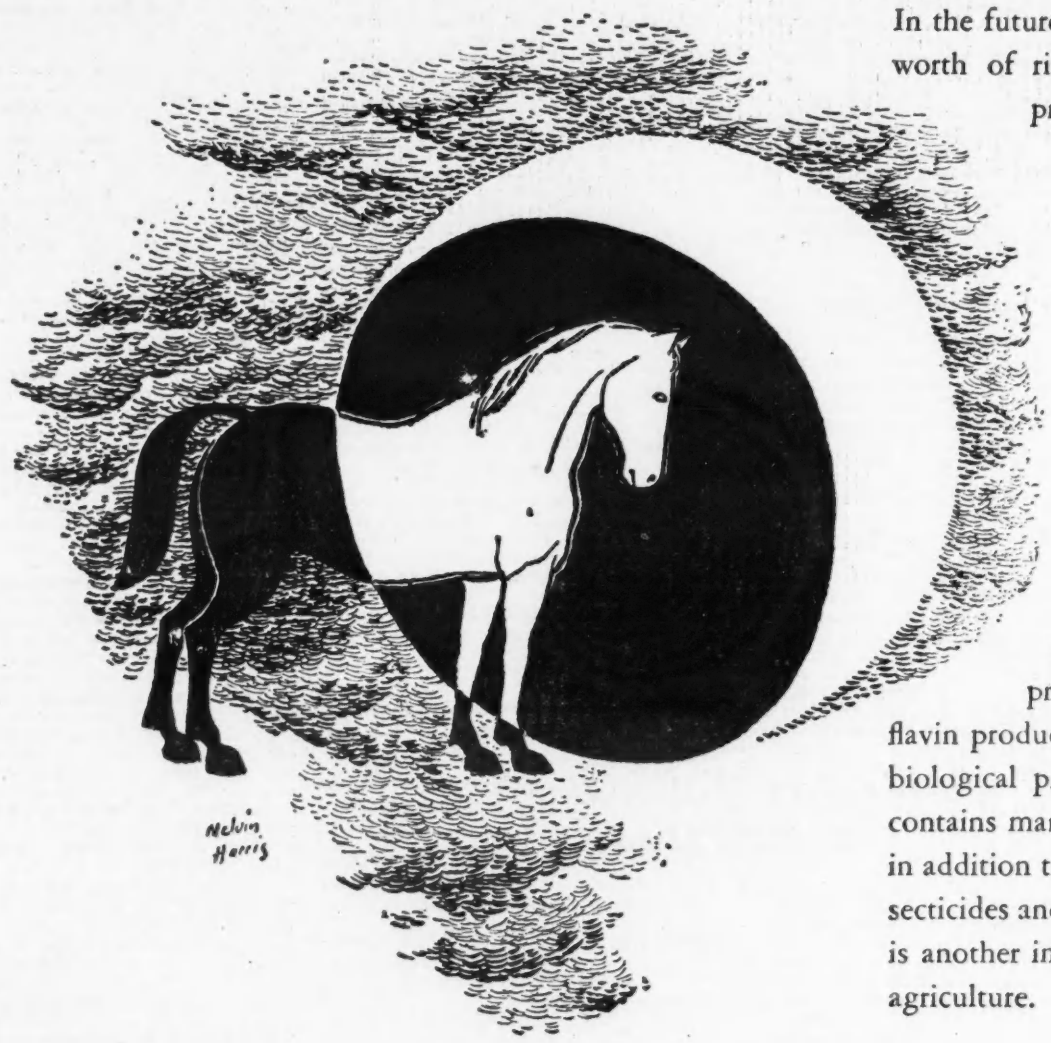
It's an old superstition that men go mad in the moonlight, but did you ever hear of moonbeams blinding a horse? In 400 A.D., the Romans gave the name "moon blindness" to an equine eye disease because they believed it was caused by lunar changes.

Recent veterinary studies made by the Army show that moon blindness is a vitamin deficiency. Responsible for more blindness in horses and mules than all other causes combined, it occurs when diet lacks riboflavin.

the horse that went blind in the moonlight...



Moon blindness now costs American horsemen more than $17,000,000 a year. In the future, breeders will add a penny's worth of riboflavin to each feedbag to prevent this destructive disease.

Riboflavin is essential to the health of poultry and livestock. Without it, chickens develop curled-toe paralysis, lay eggs that will not hatch, and lack vigor. Riboflavin promotes healthy growth and sound development in young cattle, pigs, dogs, and fur-bearing animals.

For years feed men have preferred B·Y-21, a natural riboflavin product made by an exclusive CSC biological process. This natural product contains many valuable nutritive elements in addition to riboflavin. Like the new insecticides and veterinary penicillin, B·Y-21 is another important CSC contribution to agriculture.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION CSC 17 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"
Fully Protected by Copyright

Beta(hydroxypropylamino)ethyl-amide of Coconut Oil Fatty Acids

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 541682) in making emulsifying agents of low melting point by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes; water-soluble detergents, wetting and foaming agents, resistant to acids and alkies and insensitive to calcium and magnesium, by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes and sulphonating

2-Betapara-tertiary-naphthoxy-ethoxydiphenyl

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in adhesive compositions

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in nail enamels and lacquers

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal—Fabricating — Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting rubber goods

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

Cresylphenyl-Zinc

(Additional uses, supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Material)

Soap—As an antioxidant

N-N-Di(betahydroxyethyl)anilin

Chemical—New intermediate suggested for making condensation products for use in tanning, emulsifying agents, wetting agents

Suggested for use in syntheses of organic chemicals

New intermediate showing typical properties of tertiary amines, including all the possible substitution reactions, also hydroxyl groups on the alkyl chains (because of the presence of these groups the producer claims unusual solubility characteristics are imparted to this intermediate's various derivatives; in addition, esterification and etherification of these hydroxyl groups also are possible)

Di-N-dodecyltrimethylamine Fluosilicate

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2150601) as bactericide

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2150601) as fungicide and insecticide

Diethyl-(2-bromodeltacyclohexenyl) Allylmalonate

Pharmaceutical—New compound claimed (U.S. 2228256) interesting in pharmaceutical and other organic chemical research

Diethylphosphonyl Dodecylamide

Lubricant—Ingredient (US. 2151380) of lubricants

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Ingredient (U.S. 2151380) of paints

Merck Vice-President

M. Vincent O'Shea, jr., has been appointed to the new office of administrative vice-president of Merck & Co., chemical manufacturer, Rahway, N. J. Mr. O'Shea has served as executive vice-president of O'Sullivan Rubber Company, president of Robert Teller Sons & Dorner Company and of Rosemarie de Paris, Inc. During the war he was an administrative officer in the Signal Corps.

Economic Institute to Meet In Washington September 18

Inter-relationship of pricing problems and the stabilization of prosperity will be the theme of the 1947 Economic Institute, to be held in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., September 18. Leverett S. Lyon, chief executive officer, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, will be moderator.

Speakers and their topics will be:—Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont, "What Gan Business Men Do About Pricing for High-Level Stability"; J. K. Galbraith, Fortune magazine, "Prices and Prosperity"; E. S. Mason, Harvard University, "Competition, Price Policy and High-Level Stability"; Alfred C. Neal, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, "Pricing Aspects of Business-Cycle History"; Wilson Wright, Armstrong Cork Company, "The Business Man's Problems of Pricing for High-Level Stability," and Charles E. Phillips, Bates College, "The Role of Non-Price Competition."

Confectionery Trade Practice Conference September 19

The Federal Trade Commission will hold a trade practice conference for the wholesale confectionery industry in Washington, September 19, to afford members of that industry an opportunity to cooperate in the establishment of trade practice rules. The rules will be designed with a view to preventing unfair competitive conditions and protecting the purchasing public.

Soybean's Role in Industry Viewed by Growers, Processors

Discussions concerning the future of soybeans and soybean oil in industry and in food products featured the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Soybean Association, held at the Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on September 5-6. General and technical sessions were preceded by a field trip on September 4, during which hundreds of soybean growers, researchers and agricultural experts visited experimental farms on and near the Ohio State University campus.

In discussing the future of soybean oil in industry, Dr. Ralph H. Manley, director of research for General Mills, Inc., and chairman of the soybean research council of the National Soybean Processors Association, said that its uses may be divided into two principal classes:—uses calling for non-drying oil, and uses requiring an oil with drying properties. Under the first category, he said, soap manufacture offers one of the most promising outlets for increased quantities of soybean oil.

As a semi-drying agent, soybean oil faces a limited future market in soap products, according to Dr. Manley, since such oils are used mainly for making liquid soaps and potash jells. However, he added, when soybean oil is hydrogenated, it is acceptable for many types of soap, and since it has not been widely used for this purpose in the United States there appears to be room for considerable expansion in the soap field.

Use in Resins

Dr. Manley said that as a drying component soybean oil will continue to find its greatest use in the protective coating industry. He declared that at present the most important and largest industrial use of the oil is in the manufacture of modified alkyd resins.

"While the protective coating industry itself undoubtedly will remain the largest user of soybean oil for non-food applications, the fatty acid industry has appeared on the scene to increase the oil's economic potential. The fatty acids obtained by splitting soybean oil can be used in the manufacture of modified alkyd resins; rubber; lubricants; special soaps; pharmaceuticals; cosmetics and perfumes; molding compounds; insecticides; roofing pitches; waxes and floor polishes; plasticizers; adhesives; buffing compounds; flotation agents; dyestuffs; paper and lubricating greases; linoleum; oil cloth and printing inks."

Dr. Manley added that applications developed during the war years will offer additional outlets. One such application, he said, is the polyamide resin now being manufactured commercially by General Mills. Since this resin possesses a combination of properties not found in any other single material, he added, it has potential uses in a long list of specialty products, products which will solve many industrial problems.

Use as Food

O. K. Quivey, manager of agricultural development for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, declared that the soybean, with its abundant amount of protein, vitamins and minerals, will be one of the most valuable protective foods in restoring a malnourished world. It's importance in meeting postwar needs cannot be over-emphasized, he said, and in the future the soybean as a fortifying food will play a still more important role.

Thus to the soybean falls the major role in maintaining an adequate protein and edible oil supply for the nation in the years ahead, not to mention industrial uses other feeds and foods.

"Crushing capacity in excess of the bean supply will mean strong bidding for soybeans, with the full year's crush going to those who can pay the most for the beans

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Sorbitol Supply Increased By Improved Process

Carload shipments of the hexahydric alcohol, sorbitol, of exceptional purity and wide applicability to many industrial uses, are now available at the Atlas Point plant of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., through the development of an improved high-pressure catalytic technique.

This development marks the latest step in the production of the important industrial materials, sorbitol and mannitol, as first reported in OPD for October 11, 1937:—"This undertaking is believed to be the first application of an electrolytic process to large-scale organic chemical operations, at least in this country. It represents a deep technical faith, in which it has been necessary to surmount numerous difficulties. And the process in operation represents ten years of practically continuous laboratory experimentation and almost three years of pilot plant and semiworks production."

Since the above was written the production of the electrolytic plant has been increased several times. Also, a pilot plant unit of the high-pressure catalytic type for production of sorbitol was added. When it was discovered that the production of the catalytic pilot plant alone could equal the entire sorbitol production of the enlarged electrolytic process plant, plans were made to expand the catalytic process.

During the last two years and at a cost of more than $2,000,000 a new sorbitol plant has been built on the 185-acre tract at Atlas Point that dwarfs the older plants which are still in continuous operation. The hydrogen used in the catalytic process is produced in an almost entirely automatic plant of the latest model manufactured by the Schwartz Company. Ample storage facilities for nitric acid, used in treating the nickel catalyst are provided. Storage bins with a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds of corn sugar, the basic material from which sorbitol is made, are equipped with suction apparatus for unload-

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Phosphate Research Com. To Meet September 16

OPD Washington Bureau

V. Sauchelli, chairman of the Phosphate Industry Research Committee, announces a dinner meeting of the committee at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on September 16 for the purpose of making a progress report of the past year's research on radioactive phosphorus as applied to agriculture and to present a program for future research. Members of the fertilizer industry who have contributed to the committee's research fund and all others in the industry who are interested are invited to be present.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Congress hotel, Chicago, October 23-25.

American Chemical Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, September 15-19.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Detroit, November 10-12.

American Oil Chemist's Society, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 15-17.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 20-21.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, December 1-6.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 25-26.

Electrochemical Society Conference, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, September 15-18.

Federal Wholesale Druggist Association, French Lick Springs hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 8-10.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, November 7-10.

National Association of Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, December 1-3.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 12-16.

National Association of Wholesalers, Pennsylvania hotel, N. Y., October 6-7.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 10-12.

National Foreign Trade Council, St. Louis, October 20-22.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, September 8-11.

National Paint Salesmen's Association, Madison hotel, Atlantic City, October 16-18.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, November 11-14.

National Pest Control Association, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 17-19.

National Sanitary Supply Association, Fort Shelby hotel, Detroit, Mich., September 11-12.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ritz Carlton hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., October 18-23.

New York Board of Trade, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, October 23.

Northeastern Wood Utilization Council, conference on lignin, Sterling hall of chemistry, Yale University, September 19.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco, October 21-25.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Sheridan hotel, Springfield, Mass., October 6-7.

Porcelain Enamel Institute, Ohio State University, September 10-12.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 10.

Freight Rates 10% Cut Asked by Western States

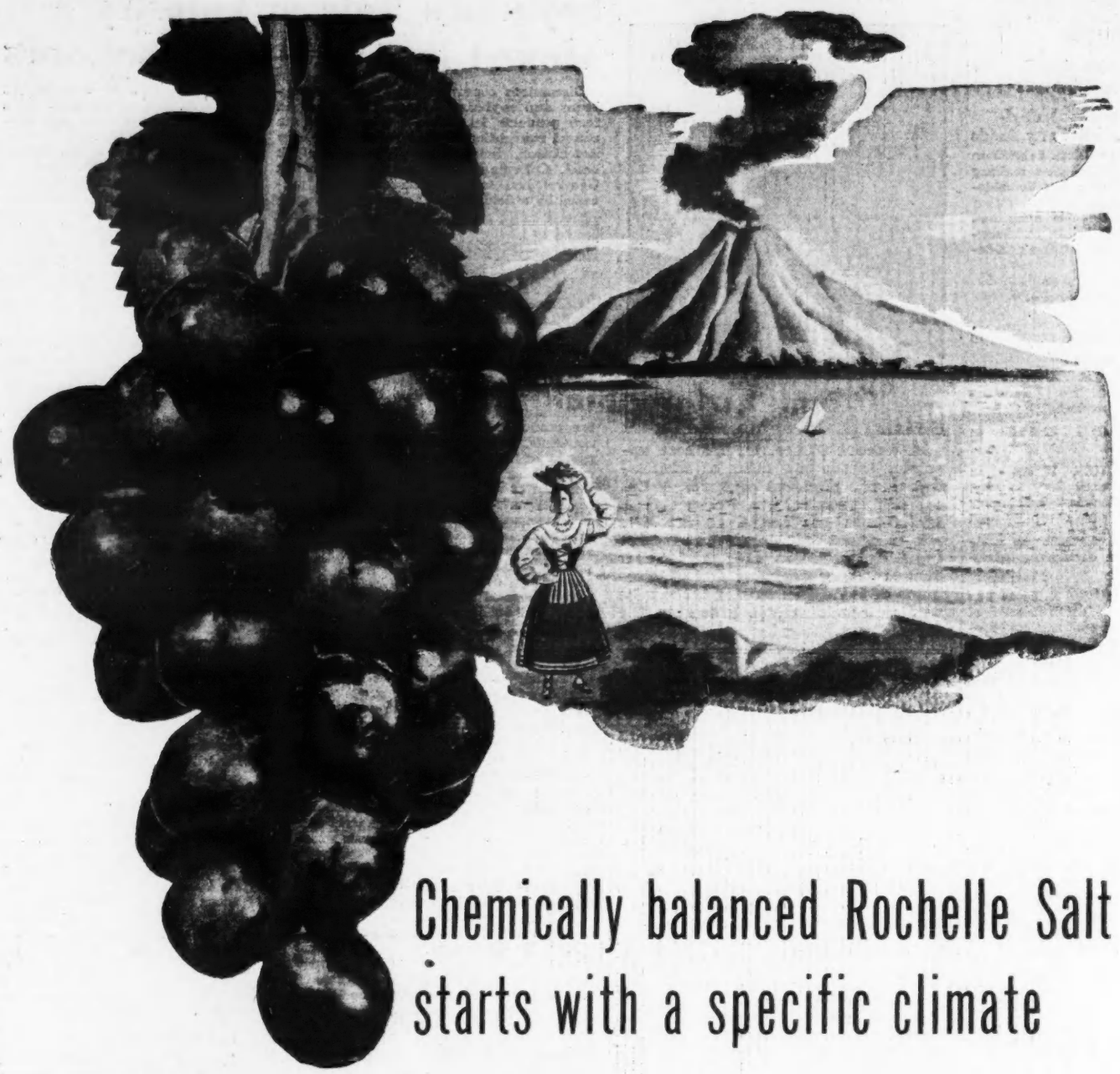
OPD Washington Bureau

The State of Washington has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 percent reduction in freight rates on manufactured goods shipped from the territory west of the Rockies. The petition, filed with the commission last week, was also on behalf of Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and parts of Montana.

The western states told the commission that such a reduction in the rates is necessary in order to remove the discrimination now existing against that area which places their industries at a competitive disadvantage.

American Management Assn. Calls Labor Law Conference

The American Management Association has called a two-day conference in order to appraise the labor situation, with particular reference to the Taft-Hartley act, to take place in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, October 2-3. More than 1,500 representatives of labor, industry and government are expected to attend.



Chemically balanced Rochelle Salt starts with a specific climate

Available again are those high-grade bitartrate argols, long associated with the exacting quality standards of Baker's Rochelle Salt.

Only in one European area is there a combination of soil, sunshine and growing weather that will produce grapes for bitartrate argols acceptable to Baker.

For chemically balanced Rochelle Salt starts with exacting raws made possible in a specific climate.

If you manufacture a drug or pharmaceutical product that requires neutrality or chemical balance of each component part of Rochelle Salt, you will be interested in Baker's current production of this material.

Baker's Rochelle Salt dissolves quickly in solution. There is freedom from insoluble matter and heavy metals to an unusual degree. There is chemical balance between the alkali metals, Potassium and Sodium, and Tartaric Acid.

Whether you order Baker's Rochelle Salt, U.S.P., in granular or powder form, you will appreciate its uniformity of chemical and physical characteristics. Samples and quotations gladly sent upon request.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* Phillipsburg, N. J. · *Branch Offices:* New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

September 5, 1947

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals. works..lb. .11 - .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - .09

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .85 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .25 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.....lb. .09½ - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08½ - .09½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - .08
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, chys., works.....lb. .30 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½ - —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls... 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.80 - 11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs. 13.20 - 13.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.92
tech., dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.90 - 10.20
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.12
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.65

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .54
standard, fine, crvst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - .59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.67

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls.....lb. .90 - .95

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots... kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.25 - —
5-Kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots. kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, chys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
300 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
300 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .58
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
300 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Benzoxynaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.05 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5%, crvst., powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton. 122.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton. 127.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton. 142.50 - —
less car lots, same basis..ton. 147.50 - —
gran., bulk.....ton. 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton. 117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton. 122.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton. 137.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton. 142.50 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Cottonseed oil, s.d., dms.....lb. 15¾ - .16

Brassic, bots.....lb. 1.22 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb. 13.00 - 16.50

Camphoric, synthetic, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.60

Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .45 - —

Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - —

Castor oil, split, ret. dms.....lb. .34½ - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —

Citromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½ - .21

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls. lb. .25½ - —
dms., c.l.....lb. .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26 - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, crvst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½ - —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½ - —

USP citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - 1.00

Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .22½ - .23

Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. 15¾ - .16
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.29 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —

Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref....gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.....gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
medium grade (200°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref....gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref....gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works..lb. .25 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 12½ - .14½
90%, chys., c.l., works.....lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .97 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .23 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, chys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, chys.....lb. 2.83 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, chys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, chys., dlvd. E. .....lb. .33 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
80%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .13½ - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-32%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - .77

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. 14½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. 24¼ - 24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .17¾ - —
10 or less.....lb. .18¼ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31¾ - .32½

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —

USP XII, 85%, chys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, chys.....lb. .52 - .59

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .63 - —

Lauric, dist., 85%, dms.....lb. .29½ - .30
60%, dms. .....lb. .24¼ - .24¾

Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .40 - .41

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .26 - .30

Anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .008½ - .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms..lb. .21 - 22½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms.....lb. .17 - .18

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, chys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton. 18.00 - 18.20
20°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton. 20.00 - 21.00
22°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - 26.00

CP, USP, consumers, chys. extra. lb. .68 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, chys., extra.....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .40 - —

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works. lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —

Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .73 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.....lb. 6.00 - 6.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, chys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 6.30
38°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
40°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.10
42°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25

CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra. lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, chys., extra.....lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½ - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14 - —

Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .18¼ - .18¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —

technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.55 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —

Peanut oil, s.d., dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .14½ - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb 1.31 - 1.75

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
chys., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
chys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.75
tanks, works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.65 - —

USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. chys., c.l..lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ - .13
70-lb. chys. .....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ - .13
dilut., 10%, chys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31

Propionic, nat., dms., works....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., crvst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45

Pyroligneous, bbls. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., gal. .41 - —

Ricinolate (see Acid, castor oil, split).

Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .47 - —

Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. No stocks

Soybean oil, s.d., dms., works.....lb. .15¾ - .16¼

Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .22½ - .23½
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .25¼ - .26¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .87 - .90

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, chys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - 13.50
66°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - 17.50
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton. 17.50 - 18.50
CP, N.F., consumers chys., extra. lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, chys., extra.....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton. 19.50 - 20.50

Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .16¼ - .16¾

Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70%, H.P., dms.....lb. .80 - .90
72-74%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .90

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lbs. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.47 - 1.53
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.36 - 1.58

Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .49½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .52 - .53
kgs. .....lb. .50½ - —

Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., chys., basis 100%...lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., chys., basis 100%...lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 3.10 Nom.
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.80 Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Root, bls .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz. 32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz. 35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works....lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½ - .42½
tanks, works.....lb. .28½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Agar .....lb. 3.85 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen, edible, crvst., gran., bbls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bbls. .....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
tech., crvst., bbls. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - —
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.....lb. .161 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .171 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .151 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .98 - —
Butyl, normal, ferment, 10, Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .29½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld E.....lb. .16½ - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - —

Acacia—Aluminum Hydrate

Alcohol, denatured, CD12, CD13, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .98 - 1.03
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .87 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .98 - 1.03
tanks, E. works .....gal. .87 - —

SD2B, dms., c.l., E. works.....gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .98½ - 1.03¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .87½ - —

SD23H, dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .92½ - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .96½ - 1.01¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .85½ - —

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .99 - 1.04
tanks, E. works.....gal. .88 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .94½ - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .98½ - 1.03¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .87½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —

Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works gal. 18.04 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 18.08 - 18.13
tanks, E. works.....gal. 17.97 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. 19.01 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 19.05 - 19.10
tanks, E. works.....gal. 18.94 - —

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .24 - —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).

Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91% dms., Incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .44 - .47½
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - .53½
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - .38
99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .47½ - .50½
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .50½ - .53
tanks, dlvd.....gal. 40½ - —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).

Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.40

Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 3.50

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .63

Propyl, normal, dms., works,....gal. .82 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .75 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —

Alfol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.30 - —

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.23

Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00

Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).

Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80

Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½ - 15¼

Allyl bromide, chys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¾ - —

Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .36 - —
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .46 - .47

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50

Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .57 - .58

Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - .35¼

Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .24 - .27¾

Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .59 - —

Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .1340 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1330 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .1290 - —

Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo. 750.00 - —

Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½ - .13

Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works.....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .10½ - .40

Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 21%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —

Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼ - —
crvst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - .06¾
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼ - —

Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - —

Formate, solution, 19° Be., bbls., c.l., lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —

Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 58.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 76.00 - —

light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —

Aluminum Hydroxide—Barberry Root Bark

Aluminum, hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al ($(OH)_3$), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .03¼- .05½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .51¼- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs.lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, dms., wks.lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43½- —
Paste lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms. lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms.....lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms...lb. .46 - —

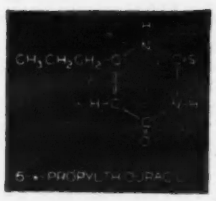
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms....lb. .20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equaid..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.....ton 61 50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton.65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, bbls..lb. .32 - —
reagent, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.332.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.388.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms, works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works .....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .32 - —
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .05¼- .09½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.00 - 3.96
Linoleate, 80% plastic, dms., works. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1.....lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works .....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, Cp., cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.62.75 - —
Ammonium nitrate-limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.33.00 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.235.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .23½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.30.00 -38.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, pure, bbls.....lb. .60 - .68
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt., alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns.....lb. .77 - .87
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .657 - .685
NF, dms. .....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., (atropurpurea) bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Chinese, Star.....lb. .13½- .14
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb. 2.80 - 2.95
dms. .....lb. 2.42 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., chys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs. .....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .29
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, 100 kilos (100% purity)....25.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Arsenic chloride (arsenous), bots..lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton.65.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.58.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.43.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.38.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.36.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.26.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.22.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.21.50 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.20.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
Asphaltum California, dms., c.l..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.34.50 - —
Seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.29.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80

Now CALCO can meet your needs for Propylthiouracil



Calco now announces Propylthiouracil (6-n Propylthiouracil), a notable addition to thyrotoxicosis therapy. Propylthiouracil has proved to be as effective as Thiouracil on far lower dosage levels and it does not exhibit the undesirable side effects of the related compound. In addition, it is well tolerated by patients previously exhibiting sensitivity to Thiouracil. For more complete information about Propylthiouracil, write for Calco Technical Bulletin No. 720.

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Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
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Nicotinamide U.S.P.
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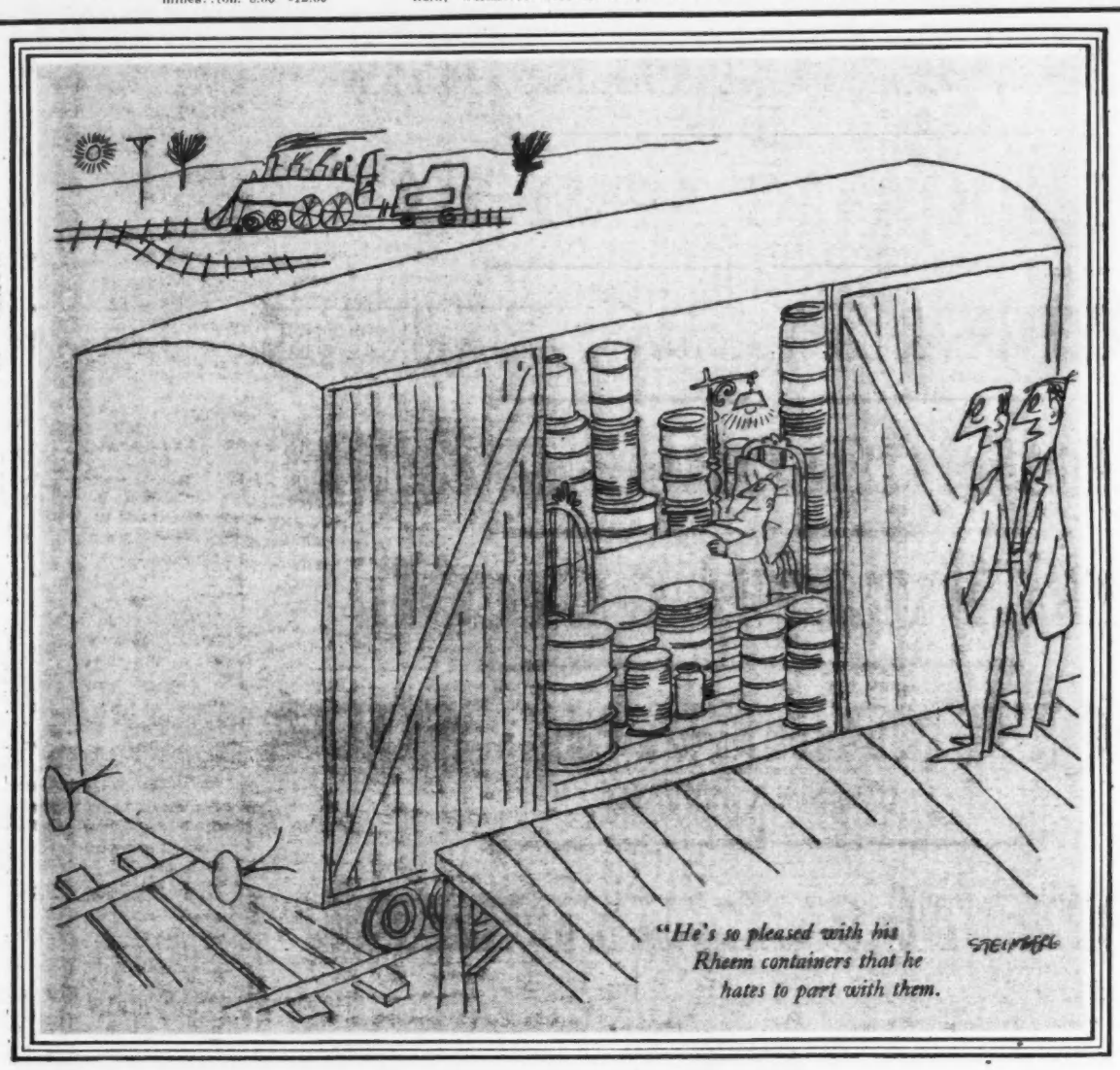
Barbital—Borage Flowers

Barbital, dms. .....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton.74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .12 - .13
lump, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .44 - .45
smaller lots .....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
kgs. .....lb. .12½- —
Sulphide, dms., works.....ton.45.00 -64.00
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 -12.50

Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.30.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.32.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.45.60 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton.19.00 - —
95.75% bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.45 - —
Root, bls. .....lb 1.25 Nom.
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works...ton.40.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .80
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48 - —
dust, dry, 50% flms., c.l., works. lb. .374 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .424 - —
wet, 50% dms., c.l., works....lb. .43 - .45
l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90% dms. ret., works..gal. .24 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .19 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .19 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20 - .28
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works...lb. .90 - 1.00
No. 4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —

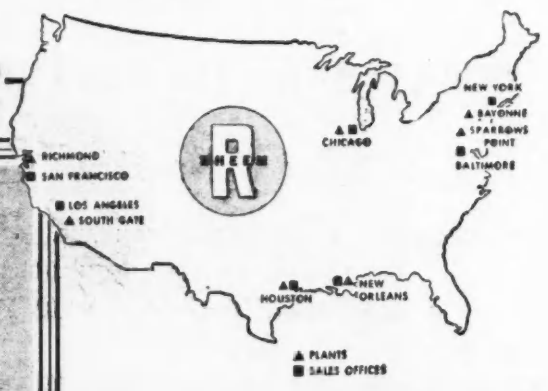
Benzoyl peroxide, No. 5, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
No. 10, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton 26.00 -31.00
Vine A, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04
B, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms .....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, refined, cbys.....lb. .22 - —
tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20½- —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.55 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.70 - 2.30
Propionate, bots. .....lb 1.65 - 2.00
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .23 - .26
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26 - .29
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .59 - —
Betapicolin, 90% ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.85 - —
95% dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99% dms., works.....lb. 2.20 - —

Beth root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.80 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.46 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. pt.....lb. .16 - .18
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest..lb. .21 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .19 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- —
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .13 - —
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .13 - —
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - —
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
Bone black, l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0632- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1025- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .074 - —
bgs. ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse lb. .11½- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .035 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .075 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
Lamp, A-8, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
AA, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
B-5, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - —
BTA, No. 2, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
S-100, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
No. 1, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. .....ton.26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.67.50 -72.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.72.50 -80.00
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.94.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.87.50 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.100.60 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs.... unit-ton..7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - 8.00
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - .28
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - .19
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.50 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D). precipitated (see Calcium Phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .56



Rheem's 7 container plants are strategically located throughout the United States

There's one nearby to serve you



Rheem
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Steel Container Division

Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.53.50 -56.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.76.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.91.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.96.00 - —
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44 50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.71.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.86.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.91.00 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.76.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.91.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
chys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works.lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- .02¾
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .03¾- .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .03¾- .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05 - —
Turkey type, bgs., c. l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .45
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .97 - 1.00
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Butane, indust. tanks, group 3..gal. .03¼- —
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .42 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tankwagons, same basis..lb. .29½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1290- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1150- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .39 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45 - —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.49 - 4.64
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 2.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.91 - 5.92
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
bleached, imported, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more s.u., works..unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
delivered.....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars.. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton.21.50 -48.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.31.50 -48.00
liquor, works, basis 40%.....ton. 8.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l. dlvd..ton.21.00 -27.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.31.00 -34 15
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap bgs., $2 50 per ton higher; dms., $3.50 per ton higher.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns.....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns.....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms....lb. 1.90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs.19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - .50
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, dms.....lb. .27 - —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo.75.00 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works. ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .06 - .10

Calcium phosphate, medicinal, dibasic, bgs..100 lbs.11.40 -19.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt., equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .16 - .17
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, sydrated, bgs., c.l., works. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cms., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .42
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms....lb. .49 - .54
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.11
fine powd., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.26
Camphor, monobromated, dms....lb. 3.20 - —
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .45 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .47½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .58
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .72 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .73 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .86 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .88 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Russian, bgs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. 1.10 - 1.30
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point, buyer's works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .07½
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - .09½
zone 4, c.l.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l.....lb. .07½- .08

ASPIRIN USP
RESORCIN USP Recrystallized
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM SULPHATE Anhydrous
GLUCOSE 45° Bé
SODIUM SULPHIDE Flakes
FORMIC ACID 90%
BLEACHING POWDER 70%
NICKEL ANODES
CAUSTIC POTASH Solid
TRICHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE USP
DIRECT BLACK
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%
SULPHUR BLACK
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
GLYCERINE CP, USP
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
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CHEMICALS CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y. Phone: LE 2-9740

Carbon Tetrachloride—Copaiba Balsam

Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices in zone 4 are f.o.b. cars L.A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
medium, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs...lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Indian, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).

Carotene, cryst., research grade tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%, beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.....lb. .67½- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37.50 - —
50,000 A units, per gm., bots., works..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units, per gm., bots., works..lb. .85 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .40 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l...lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship. point..lb. .32 - .34
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .33½- .35½
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs., or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
thinquill, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .11 - .11½
broken, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
medium, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
4-10-4, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cassia flatula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton.210.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.30.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms.lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, works, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .70 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Indian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
futures, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
molding, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., frt. alld., c.l...lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, low butyryl content, 15.5-17%, ctns., 5,000 lbs. frt. alld..lb. .49 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - —
medium butyryl content, 36.5%, ctns., 5,000 lbs. frt. alld..lb. .51 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .52 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
molding, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., frt. alld., l.c.l...lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l....lb. .47 - .51
variegation, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .61 - .66
powd., high butyryl content, 47-50%, ctns., 5,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .58 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .59 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .60 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —

Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -40.00
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs....lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
solid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 500 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.00 - —
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works...ton.11.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.31.25 - —
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.60.00 - —
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
Synthetic rubber, same basis, all quantities..lb. .52 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - .10½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.02½- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79½- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .75½- —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .56½- —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .42 - .44
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.15 - 7.70
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices.
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
futures, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.10.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .09 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.10.50 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .10 - —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works, gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .22 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .11 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....gal. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed, grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms...lb. .58½- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .66¾- —
solid 8% Co, dms.....lb. .62¾- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms..lb. .35½- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Soyate 8.5% solid Co, dms.....lb. .50½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve, or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Blue, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., inners...lb. .25 - .26
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .85 - .90

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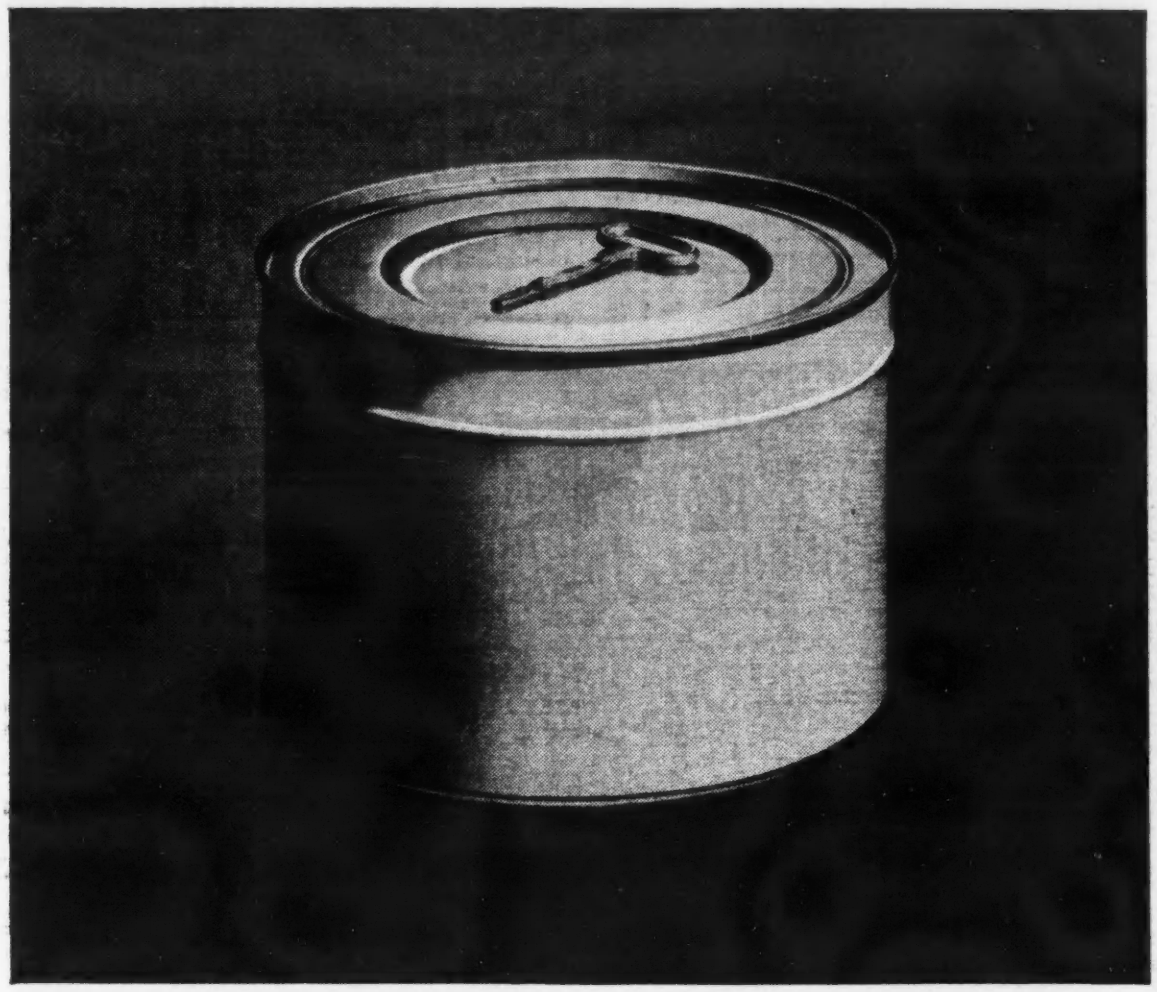

THE VACUUM COFFEE CAN: a 2-edged business tool

A little more than twenty years ago Canco made the first practical containers for vacuum-packing coffee.

Since that time, the vacuum-packed coffee business has increased thirteen fold.

It is easy to see why.

For the vacuum can brought the incomparable flavor and aroma of roaster-fresh coffee to millions who had never enjoyed such a pleasure before.

And this new pleasure in drinking coffee created a business opportunity for roasters who were alert and put their coffee in the now-famous vacuum can.

Local brands became national brands. Business increased many times over. And as volume multiplied itself, so too did profits.

But roasters using the vacuum can found it a business tool with a second edge, too.

For consumer satisfaction expressed itself in good will towards the roaster . . . loyalty to his brand name . . . and a high reputation throughout the trade.

Truly, the vacuum can for coffee bears out the statement that people who do business with Canco *profit*.

And why not? At their disposal they have both creative research and mechanical know-how in every phase of the packaging business.

For 46 years American Can Company has been improving containers and inventing new ones.

And while these achievements make an impressive list, the point is this: These achievements are evidence that we are experts in solving container problems.

The "Canco" solution will increase *your* business and *your* profits.

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Copper Acetate—Dinonylnaphthalene

Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works, lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works, lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls., lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., lb. .26½- —
crystals, bbls., lb. .17%- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., lb. .40½- —
Hydrate, dms., del. E. Miss., lb. .26¼- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic, lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd., lb. .21 - —
solid, 11% Cu, dms., dlvd., lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, cu 10% solid precip, bbls., lb. .36¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works, lb. .28 - .30
Red, com'l, bbls., works, lb. .30 - .33
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., lb. .24 - —
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms., lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works, lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l., lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works, lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works, ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works, ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports, ton. 165.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. 171.00 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., lb. .07 - .07½
Indian, bgs., lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs., lb. .06¾- .06¾
Moroccan, bgs., lb. No stocks
Peruvian, bgs., afloat, lb. .08¾- .09¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min., 100 lbs. 6.51 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.92 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 7.07 - —
Cornsilk, bls., lb. .32 - .33
Corrosive sublimate, USP, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more, lb. 1.93 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more, lb. 1.78 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls., lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. No prices
Meal, 41% protein sacked, c.l. mills, S.E., ton. 75.00 -80.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs., lb. 2.75 - 3.25
smaller lots, lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls., lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't., lb. .41½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots, lb. .42 - .42½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys., lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys., lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms., gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Oil, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, gal. .17½- .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .30 - .36½
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .33 - .37
tanks, same basis, gal. .22 - .25
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .16 - .18

Cresol, tech, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .14¾- .15½
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- .16¾
tanks, same basis, lb. .14 - .14½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .15 - .15¼
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks, same basis, lb. .14 - .14½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works, lb. .20½- —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .12¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. .14 - —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works, lb. .45 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs., lb. .75 - .80
powd., cs., lb 1.00 - 1.05
Culvers root bls., lb. .45 - .50
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs., No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures, lb. .40 - .41
Moroccan, bgs., No stocks
Persian, bgs., lb. .26 - .26½
Syrian, bgs., lb. .26 - .26½
Cutch, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock, lb. .12 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit ton. 2.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 1.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb., .09½- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
tanks, works, lb. .08 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- .26
l.c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works, lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works, lb. .25 - .29
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls., lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls., lb. .67 - —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
ton lots, works, lb. .40 - —
tins, smaller lots, works, lb. .45 - .47
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd., lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls., lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga., ton. 39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark., ton. 41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss., ton. 39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn., ton. 39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works, ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls., lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2%, fla., bbls., lb. .22 - .23
over 2% fla., bbls., lb. .21 - .22
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.44 - —
Chicago, 100 lbs. 7.99 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 8.59 - —
dark, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.09 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
white, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
Chicago, 100 lbs. 7.84 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 8.44 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., lb. .13 - 13¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots., lb. 5.20 - 6.00
laboratory grade, bots., 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works, lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks, lb. No prices
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.47 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 1.50 - —
Dianisidin, dms., lb. 1.38 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast., ton. 50.00 -52.00
California, ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l. ex whse., ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast, ton. 62.00 - —
California, ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., ton. 90.00 - —
Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast, ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. Atlantic coast., lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., lb. .33¼- .36
l.c.l., lb. .34 - .36½
tanks, lb. .32 - .34½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78%- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .79¼- —
tanks, works, lb. .77¾- —
Tartrate dms. wks., frt. alld., lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .79 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, flb. dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works, lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works, lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis, lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l., lb. .40 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
tanks, lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .31½- .32¾
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .32 - .33¾
tanks, dlvd., lb. .30 - .31¾
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .71 - —
tanks, works, lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms., lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .13 - —
Diethylether, dms., works, lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
tanks, works, lb. .21 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, lb. .26½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
tanks, works, lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .26½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
tanks, lb. .20½- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .22½- —
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots., kilo. 270.00 -280.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots., gram. 19.00 -20.00
powd., bots., gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms., lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms., lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l., lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l., lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
tanks, works, lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs., lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs., lb. .15½ Nom.
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .24%- —
l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd., lb. .23½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .91½- —
tanks, works, lb. .90 - —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
ret. 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%, lb. .38½- .43¾
95%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%, lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., lb. .21 - .24¼
l.c.l., lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., lb. .14 - .15¼
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs., lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls., lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms., lb. .07 - .07¾
refd., dms., lb. .18 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works, lb. .15 - —

Unsurpassed Quality and Superior Performance . . .

—made possible by our hot-dip galvanizing facilities and long manufacturing experience.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1947

USI CONTRACTS FOR TOTAL CHEMICAL OUTPUT OF FIRST FISCHER-TROPSCH PLANTS

Large Quantities of Alcohols, Ketones, Acids, Aldehydes And Esters Will Benefit the Entire Chemical Industry

An event of the utmost importance to all chemical consuming industries was the recent announcement of a long-term contract between Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., for the sale of all of the water soluble oxygenated chemicals that will be produced at the first two synthetic gasoline and oil plants using the much publicized Fischer-Tropsch process. The plants are being undertaken by the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company (subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana) and Carthage Hydrocol Corporation. The plans also call for the erection of U.S.I. plants at the two locations for the production of other products using some of the Fischer-Tropsch chemicals as raw materials.

Expect at Least 300,000,000 Pounds of Chemicals Annually

It is estimated that the chemicals produced from these Fischer-Tropsch plants may exceed a total of 300,000,000 pounds annually, and include ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, normal propyl alcohol, normal butyl alcohol, normal amyl alcohol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde and butyraldehyde. In addition, U.S.I. will produce esters, higher alcohols and other chemicals from some of the primary products which will add substantially to the number of products made available by this development.

The effect on the chemical industry of large quantities of these important organic chemicals from this new basic process is obvious.

It will mean a dependable new source of much needed chemicals at prices competitive with those from any other synthetic or fermentation process. It will open up new fields by making available for the first time, large quantities of such products as normal propyl alcohol, normal amyl alcohol, propionic acid, and butyric acid and it will stimulate development of new solvents, plasticizers, pharmaceuticals, plastics and a host of other chemical products.

It is important to note that all of the alcohols, acids, ketones and aldehydes produced by this process are the normal compounds. These normal compounds are generally preferred but heretofore only the lower members of the series have been available in quantity at reasonable prices.

A 'Natural' for U.S.I.

U.S.I. is in a particularly favorable position to handle these products from the Fischer-Tropsch process. With its many years of experience in serving the industries using these chemicals, its strategically located, nation-wide distribution facilities, its highly trained technical personnel and well developed production techniques, it will offer very valuable service to all users.

Important contributions will also be made by the use of processes developed by U.S.I. for the conversion of some of the primary products into other chemicals.

During the time the plants are being completed, which it is estimated will be approximately two years, U.S.I. will supply all possible technical assistance to users of these chemicals, particularly the new products, so that adequate data will be obtained in sufficient time to take full advantage of their availability.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement*

September ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1947

High-Purity Caustic Made By New-Type Mercury Cell

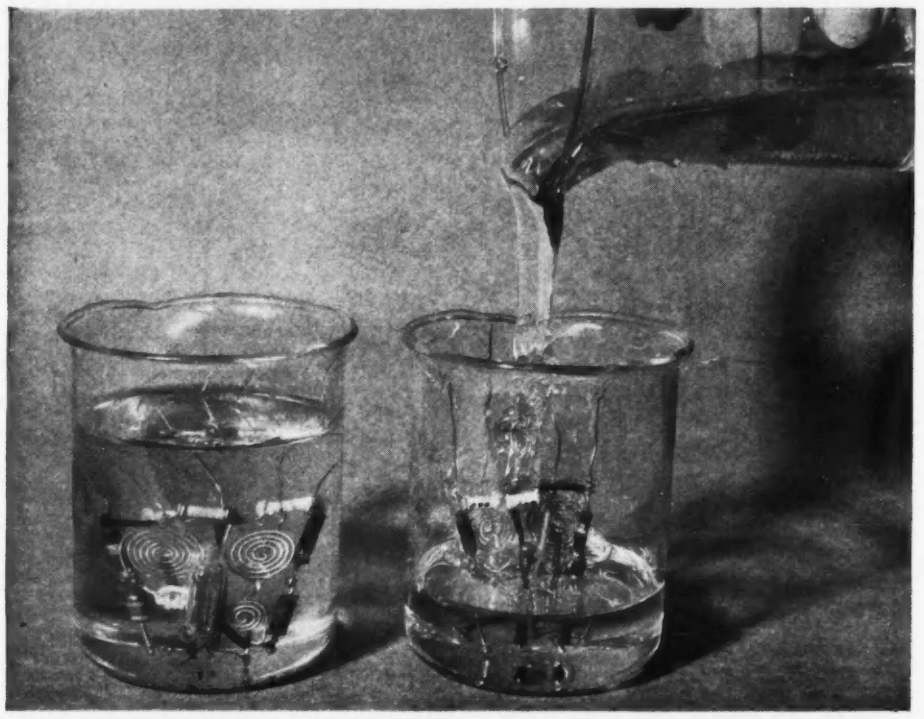
A stationary mercury cell which produces caustic soda of high purity and offers certain operating economies is now ready for licensing, it was announced recently. High-purity caustic is essential to the manufacture of rayon.

The new apparatus is said to produce 50 per cent liquor directly at the cell, a much more concentrated solution than is ordinarily obtained.

Develops Rapid Method For Water Assay of Paints

An accurate, speedy method for determining the volume of water in paints and varnishes has been announced by a government bureau. The method, said to require only small samples, is claimed to determine water content to a tenth of one percent within one hour. It may also be used for water determination in oils, fats, waxes, glues, plasticizers, paper, dry foods, and many other substances, according to government scientists.

ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS "POTTED" BY NEW RESIN



Electronic circuits or even complete plug-in sub-assemblies may be easily embedded or "potted" in a new casting resin developed recently. To "pot" an electronic circuit, it is only necessary to pour the resin into a suitable mold, and then "cure" for a few days until it has solidified.

The resin is said to provide excellent electrical insulation as well as protection against rough handling and deteriorating atmospheric conditions. It should be especially useful in high-impedance control devices in heavy industry to provide adequate protection against vibration, acid fumes, high humidity, and salt spray.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

To provide termite- and rot-protection, a new product has been marketed which is claimed to protect any wood which comes in contact with the soil. A quart of the preservative is said to cover about 200 square feet of wood surface. USI **(No. 234)**

To mark glass, cellophane, metal and wood, a new pencil has been developed which is stated to dry instantly. USI **(No. 235)**

A new inorganic plastic, is said to be unaffected by oil, sunlight, alkali, age, and temperature up to 900 degrees F. The makers claim it is useful in molding articles for the electrical, architectural, general industrial, and consumer goods fields. USI **(No. 236)**

A new high-speed mill, designed for grinding, emulsifying, homogenizing, mixing, dispersing, disintegrating, and many other uses, is now available. Made of stainless steel, it is said to be useful in the processing of foods, corrosive chemicals, and other materials. USI **(No. 237)**

To secure labels permanently, a new bottle-labeling adhesive has been developed which is claimed to be highly resistant to water and humidity. USI **(No. 238)**

A new principle of color-matching panels has been developed which is said to compensate for the error caused by the fact that in most people the right eye is stronger than the left which makes panels on the right seem deeper and darker. USI **(No. 239)**

A new gum from South America is announced which is designed to increase the bulk of liquid arabic gum glue. USI **(No. 240)**

A new cure for motion sickness, described as a mixture of three drugs, allays the apprehension and excitement which contribute to sea and air sickness, the makers state. USI **(No. 241)**

A new temperature measuring system, for measurement and control of gas temperature up to 5,000 degrees Reamur, has been announced. It is said to be accurate to ± 1 per cent to 2,500 degrees R., and ± 2 per cent from 2,500 to 5,000 degrees R. USI **(No. 242)**

Unusual fatty acids form a sweet-odored, pasty, pale cream compound, suitable for creme shampoos and other products in the sanitary chemicals field. USI **(No. 243)**

A waterproofing membrane, consisting of an open-mesh fabric, can be used on roofing applications and many waterproofing operations in the construction industry. **(No. 244)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96% Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

*Registered Trade Mark

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone
5-Chloro-2-pentanone
5-Diethylamino-2-pentanone
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Alpha-Oxalpropionate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Methyl Cyclopropyl Ketone

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates
*Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Curbay Special Liquid

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan
dl-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.

Epsom Salt, USP—Glycerin, Dynamite

Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichlorocthyl, ourif., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isoprophyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. 98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthsia, hospital, cns..lb. .61 - .75
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt alld.....lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. 19 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. 16¾- —
USP, dms. .....lb 27 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt alld .lb. 10½- —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. 11 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb 09¾- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. 10 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .51½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .60½- 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif....lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .38½- —
Methorylate, M-2, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works .....lb. .65 - —

Ethyl myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylcellulose flb. dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 06 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .07 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks works.....lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 13 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —

Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.50 - 10.75
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime, USP XII.....lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs, works, ton. 17.00 - 20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - 17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., 2 tons, works, ton. 12.75 - 16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 - 12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works, ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 - 19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures, lb. .07¼- 07¾
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .15½- .16
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
futures, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.....lb. .14½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .15½- —
Fir balsam, Canada cns.....gal. 22.50 - 23.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. 24 - 25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto area..ton. 125.00 - 130.00
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton. 110.00 - 120.00
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
blonde, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .27
Husks, bgs .....lb. .66 - .67
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, bulk c.l., mines..ton. 33.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton. 32.00 - —
60%, bulk c.l., mines.....ton. 31.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.. ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .0645- .0695
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0695- .0745
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0545- .0595
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0595- .0645
tanks, works .....lb. .0370- .0420
tanktrucks, dlvd, N.Y.C.....lb. .0395- .0445
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Tex. mines.....ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l .....ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .13
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. 15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb 09½- —
Fusel oil, dms., c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27½- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 41 - —
No 1A bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 1 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs, l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —

G

G salt, bbls .....lb. .50 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls. .....lb. No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 96%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 74-75 octane, tanks.. gal. .0825- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .09 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .0825- .085
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks...gal. .0825- .0913
Pennsylvania, western, U. S., motor, 74 octane leaded, tanks, gal. .0925-.09875
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks..gal. .0588- —
Gelatin, silver label, cns., dlvd.....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin prices 5c higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash, Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls .....lb. .20 - .21
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .26 - .27
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .24 - .26
Geraniol, 92-98%, cns., dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
prime .....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, No. 1, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Rhatteen, bgs.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sola sulphate) cryst. ogs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - 24
30/50, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .22 - 26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .23 - 26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - 27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide 100-121 (jelly test in grams), ogs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - 24½
122-149 ogs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - 25½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - 26½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - 27½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - 28½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - 29½
267-298, ogs., c.l. dlvd.....lb. .26 - 30½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - 31½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - 32½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - 33½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - 34½
428-460, bgs., c.l. dlvd.....lb. .31 - 35½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - 36½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - 37½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., 1c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .23 - 24
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .22 - .23
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20¼- —

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde is one of the most important products in the expanding family of organic chemicals produced at the new Celanese chemical plant in Texas.

High quality Celanese Formaldehyde U.S.P. is sold commercially as Formalin—a water white solution containing 40% Formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.

A clear, colorless liquid, controlled to meet the most exacting requirements, Celanese Formaldehyde is widely used in resins, adhesives, plastics and in the production of other organic chemicals.

For samples, specifications and technical data on methods of handling, write to Celanese Chemical Corporation, division of Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Look to Celanese for FORMALDEHYDE, ACETALDEHYDE, PROPIONALDEHYDE—members of the expanding family of Celanese Chemicals.*

A NEW TYPE

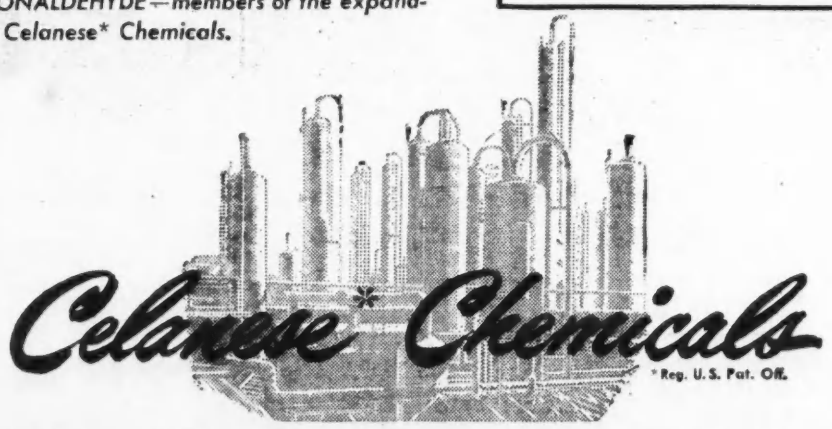
GLYCOL

2-METHYL-1, 3-PENTANEDIOL

Combining solvent, lubricating and penetrating properties.

Containing one primary and one secondary hydroxy group, Celanese Methyl-Pentanediol has unusual solubility for a wide variety of resins, and is miscible with most common organic solvents. Its high boiling point (215°C) plus limited solubility in water give it a combination of properties not found in any other glycol now in use.

Call on Celanese for technical assistance and information regarding the application of Methyl-Pentanediol in your field. Our Field Technicians and Research Facilities are always at your service.



Celanese* Chemicals

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ORGANIC ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .30 - —
tanks ....lb. .29¼- —
refined, BP, 99%, dms., c.l.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks ....lb. .29½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. ....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .30 - —
tanks ....lb. .29¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .29⅞- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .29⅞- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. ....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
acid-yellow, bots. ....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs, futures..lb. .29 - .30
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.25 - 8.35
powd., bxs ....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots...oz.13.00 -13.50
USP IX, bots ....oz.14.00 -14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, crtns, bgs., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .22 - .24
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .11¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .15 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose ....lb. .11½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .30 - .33
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Green, Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. 1.75 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Batu, bold, cs.....lb. No prices
nubs, chips, bgs.....lb. No prices
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, bgs.....lb. No prices
East India, bgs.....lb. No prices
Manila, baskets.....lb. No prices
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. No prices
F, cs. ....lb. No prices
Singapore, No. 1, cs.....lb. No prices
No. 2, cs.....lb. No prices
Elemi, cns. ....lb. No prices
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .16¾- —
wood-rosin type, dms., any quantity, dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .16¾- —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .25 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31 - —
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Mastic, cs. ....lb. No prices
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .33
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. ....lb. No prices
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Yacca, bgs. ....lb. No prices
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald... ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —

Gypsum, Keen's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsium, Ohio, frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald...ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .44 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36

Glycerin, High Gravity—Hydrastis

Heptane, industrial, 90°-100° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .13½- .16
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .10¼- .10½
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .13½- .17
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .10½- .11¼
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works, lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Hexane, industrial, 60°-70° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .14¼- .17
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .10¾- .11⅛
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l, works.lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).

Harshaw is now producing improved quality, technical grade cobalt sulfate crystals (21% Co) of regular octahedral shape. These new uniformly small crystals are far superior to the old large type crystals. They flow freely and dissolve rapidly. Harshaw Cobalt Sulfate Crystals are packed in 100 pound laminated waterproof bags for easy handling and storing. Send your order to the nearest Harshaw Branch — take advantage of this newest Harshaw development.

Hydrofuramide—Lime, Chemical, Hydrated

Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works, lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .05
100 vols., chys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinine, bbls., dms.lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1. bbls., l.c.l.lb. .51 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.lb. .43 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.lb. .23 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.lb. .40 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, bgs.lb. .60 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.lb.18.50 -23.00
Inositol, tins, works.lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.lb. 2.38 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.lb. 4.45 - —
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns.lb.12.30 -16.40
beta, cns.lb.11.50 -12.50
pure, cns.lb. 5.95 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship. point.lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship. point.lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship. point.lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.lb. 5.20 - 5.25
powd., bgs.lb. 5.45 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.lb. .24 - .39
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.lb. .17 - —
dms.lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydc., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
dms., same basis.lb. .10 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd.lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms.lb. .19½- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.lb. .52 - —
kgs.lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.lb. .22 - —
Iron stearate, dms., c.l.lb. .42 - —
ton lots.lb. .43 - —
less ton lots.lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.lb. 06 - .08
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .45 - .48
Oxalate, bbls.lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, bbls., dms.lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, cns.lb. .72 - 1.10
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.lb. .97 - 1.10
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works.lb. .68 - —
cns., works.lb. .63 - .67
P-3, cns., works.lb. .60 - —
Propionate cns.lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.lb. 3.30 - 4.00
chys., extra.lb. 3.25 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .1160- .1210
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .1210- .1260
tanks, same basis.lb. .1100- .1160
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.lb. 36 - —

J

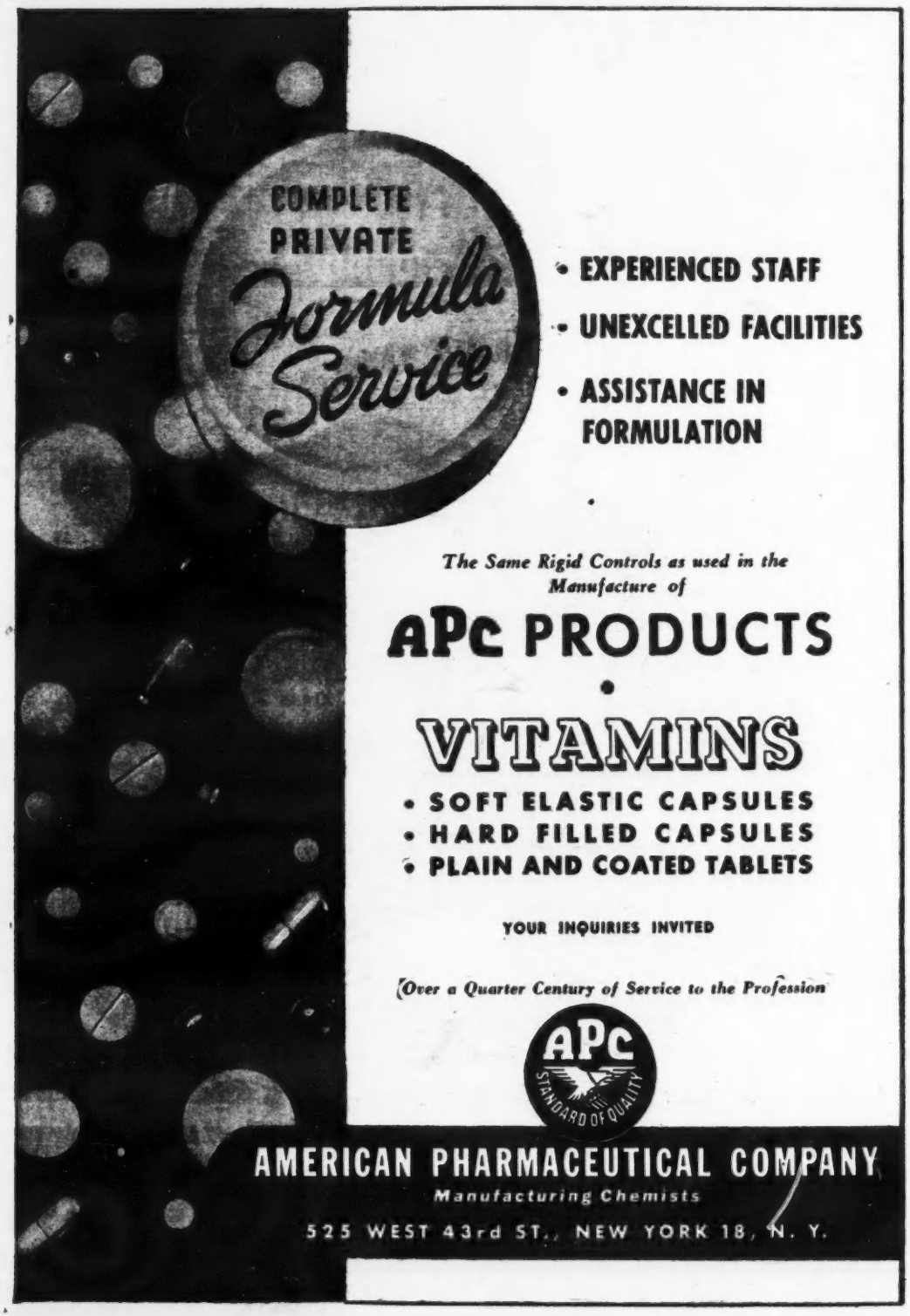
Jaborandi leaves, bls.lb. .24 - .28
Jalap root, NF, bls.lb. .42 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs.lb. .50 - .55
Resin, lump, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.lb. .12 - .20
Tar, USP, dms.lb. .50 - .92

K

Kamala, powd., cns.lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.lb. 35 - .44
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .07125- —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.gal. .0825 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0830- .1005
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0650- .0713
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0700- .0738
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks.gal. .0850- .0900
47 w.w., tanks.gal. .0900- .0950
Kola nuts, bgs.lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -85.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .25½- —
USP, dms., works.lb. .23½- —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.lb. .17¾- .18
Larkspur seed, bgs.lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls.lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Algerian, bls.lb. .13 - .13¼
Cyprian, bls.lb. .28 Nom.
Greek, bls.lb. .11½- .12
Portuguese, choice, bls.lb. .10½- .11
ordinary, bls.lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, choice, bls.lb. .17 - .17½
ordinary, bls.lb. .10½- .11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .06 - —
ordinary, bls.lb. .31 - —
select, bls.lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls.lb. .18½- —
cryst., bbls.lb. .19¼- —
gran., powd., bbls.lb. .19¼- —
Arsenate, basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.lb. 21¾- —
l.c.l.lb. .22¾- 23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l.lb. 29¼- —
l.c.l.lb. .30¼- .31¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't pt. frt. alld.lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.lb. .15½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.lb. 2.94 - —
Linoleate, solid, 13% bbls.lb. .41¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.lb. 15 - —
E. St. Louis.lb. .1480- .1485
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, 21% Pb, liquid, dms.lb. .20½- —
30% Pb, liquid, dms.lb. .24¾- —
37% Pb, solid, dms.lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l.lb. .18 - —
Oleate, bbls.lb. .26¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis.lb. .1800- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .1850- —
in oil, kgs.lb. .2675- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .1785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis.lb. .1825- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .1875- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1810- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis.lb. .1850- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .1900- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms. lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs.lb. .17 - .17½
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.lb. .33¾- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.lb. .44 - —
ton lots.lb. .45 - —
less ton lots.lb. .46 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb., liquid, dms.lb. .14 - —
30% Pb., solid, dms.lb. .19 - —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., works.lb. .16 - .16¼
Basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.lb. .15½- —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Lemon peel, bls.lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns.lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.lb. .60 - .62
Root, bls.lb. .09 - .10
5-lb. bundles, cs.lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.lb. .14 - .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefont, Pa.ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.ton. 7.50 - —
Newala, Ala.ton. 8.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.ton. 8.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.ton. 8.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.ton. 8.50 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.25 - —
Annville, Pa.ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.ton.11.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.ton.11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.ton. 8.50 - —



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Lime, Chemical, Hydrated—Methyl Abietate, Hydrogenated

Lime, chemical, hydrated, paper bgs.,
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 11.00 - —
LeRoy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 11.65 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Maniatique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine. ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works. ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose. lb. 6.05 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 5.75 - 7.00
ex lignaloe wood, bots. lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5 10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .36
without leaves, bls. lb. 35 - .36
Linseed meal, 34%, bulk, Midwest mills. ton. 75.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1660- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17½- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald. ton. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars. lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars. lb 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., shipping point. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .06½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .08 - —
bbls., c.l. lb. .08 - —
smaller lots. lb. .08¼- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works. oz. 25.50 -28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .27½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .25½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .43½- .48½
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII tin. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, NF, cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

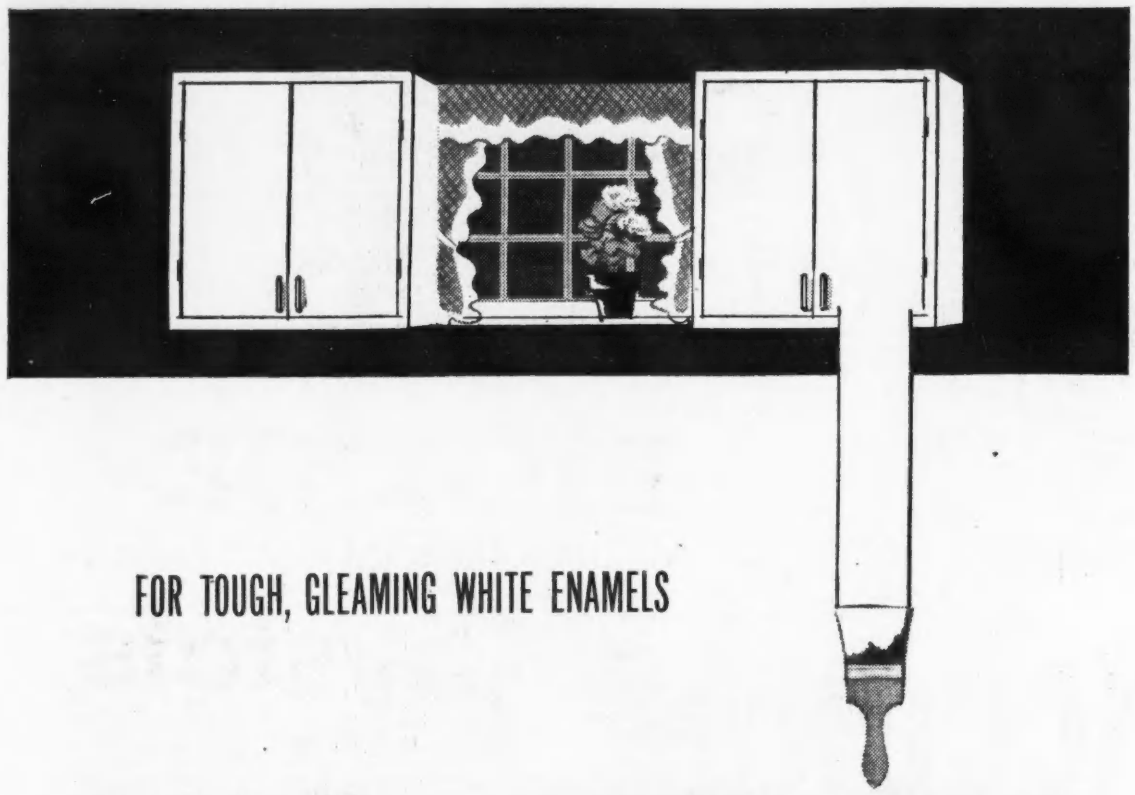
Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
East Indian, bgs., futures. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
West Indian, bgs., futures. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Broken, bgs., futures. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works. lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls. lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works. lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l., frt., alld. lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs. lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs. lb. .34 - .38
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .14 - .16
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .44 - —
smaller lots. lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000 lbs. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots. lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton. 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton. 24.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, blacks, bls. lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls. lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks. lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Iodide, jars. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb. .41 - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .43 - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East. lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms. lb. .21 - —
solid, 10% Mn, dms. lb. .33¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .29 - —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. ton. 56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., of Balto. or Cincinnati. ton. 63.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton. 64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms. lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock. ton. 60.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works. lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs, works. lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
futures, bls. lb. .09½- .10
French, bls. lb. .33 - .34
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works. gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
synthetic, tech., cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns. lb. No prices
racemic, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.40
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.33 - 2.35
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd. lb. 3.54 - 3.59
Iodide, red, NF, dms. lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.74 - 2.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1 16 - 1.21
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs. lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, all grades, group A, dms. extra, c.l., E. of Miss. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. .60 - —
group B, dms. incl., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37½- —
3, frt. alld. gal. .41½- —
4, frt. alld. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld or dlvd. gal. .52½- —
tanks, zone 1, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —



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Here's a modified phenolic resin base for pale varnishes and white enamels that has everything. Starting with good solubility, it carries through to give you hard drying, high luster surface coatings extremely resistant to abrasion and with good water and chemical resistance. Initial color and color retention are outstanding. And you can expect the same results every time because, like all RCI resins, No. 1112 Beckacite is unusually well standardized. Write direct to the Sales Department at Detroit for further details and a working sample of this better base for finer varnishes and enamels.

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Methyl Acetate—Nitrocellulose

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss .....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. .....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. .....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt.alld. E lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- —

Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., ex-, tra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.

group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .60 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l. works, frt, alld E...gal. .49 - —
frt. alld. W .....gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., works, frt, alld. E...gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, works, frt. alld. E..gal. .42½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .44½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.00
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .45 - 1.20
Bromide, cns. .....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works...lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works .....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd. .....lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd.....lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 1.43 - 3.50
Formate, dms. .....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works .....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works .....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. .....lb. .45 - —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more..lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, tech. (see Dyes, coal-tar).
USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.20 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.30 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., dlvd. E..lb. .12 - .13
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works...lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .05¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .10¼- .11½
spray, bbls.,c.l.....lb. .11 - .11¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .37¼- .39¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .37¼- .40¼
Sugar, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, U. S. ports..gal. .22½- 23
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo, powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .05½- .06
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%...lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks..lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium prosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 10.50 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.70 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 38.00 -52.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns..... 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.80 - 5.15
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Muskroot, bls. .....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs..lb. .22½- .23
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .23 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¾
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
futures, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
new crop futures, source....lb. .08¾- .08¾
oriental, bgs .....lb. .08½- .09
new crop futures, source....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼
new crop futures, source....lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. No prices
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton. 51.00 -52.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. No prices
tanks, same basis.....lb. .035 - .0475
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. No prices
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .0410- .055
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0435- .06
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0375 - .05
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 13.75 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 17.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .35½- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. allowed over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. 20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .10
tanks .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
18-25 cps., 125-175 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .34

When it Smells better ...It sells better!

• Hundreds of products that formerly were associated with disagreeable odors are now enjoying respectability and acceptance due to the art of industrial perfuming.

• Felton Chemists and Perfumers daily apply the practical science of industrial perfuming by combining the CORRECT PERFUME with a particular product to give it *Extra* Acceptance and *Extra* Saleability.

FELTON INVITES YOU TO SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR PRODUCTS FOR CORRECT PERFUMING TO CONVINCE YOU THAT

"When it smells better... it sells better"

DO YOU MAKE ANY OF THESE ITEMS?

- CLEANING FLUIDS AND NAPTHAS
- LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE
- CUTTING OILS
- GLUES AND PASTES
- INSECTICIDES
- DISINFECTANTS
- LINOLEUM
- LATEX
- PRINTING INKS
- PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS
- TEXTILES
- RUBBER
- FUR
- FEATHERS
- COTTON BATTING
- PLASTICS
- LAUNDRY STARCH
- TEXTILE FINISHING OILS
- WAXES
- LEATHER

Remember!
WHEN IT SMELLS BETTER... IT SELLS BETTER

FELTON
CHEMICAL CO., INC.
599 JOHNSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN 6, NEW YORK
Branches in Boston • Dallas • Philadelphia
San Francisco • Los Angeles • St. Louis • Chicago
Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver • Winnipeg
MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.ton.107.00 -114.84
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit ton. 4.60 - 6.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, bgs .....lb. .44 - .59
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .55 - .56
West Indian, bgs., now due.....lb. .54 - .55
futures .....lb. .54 - .55
Nux vomica, bis.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

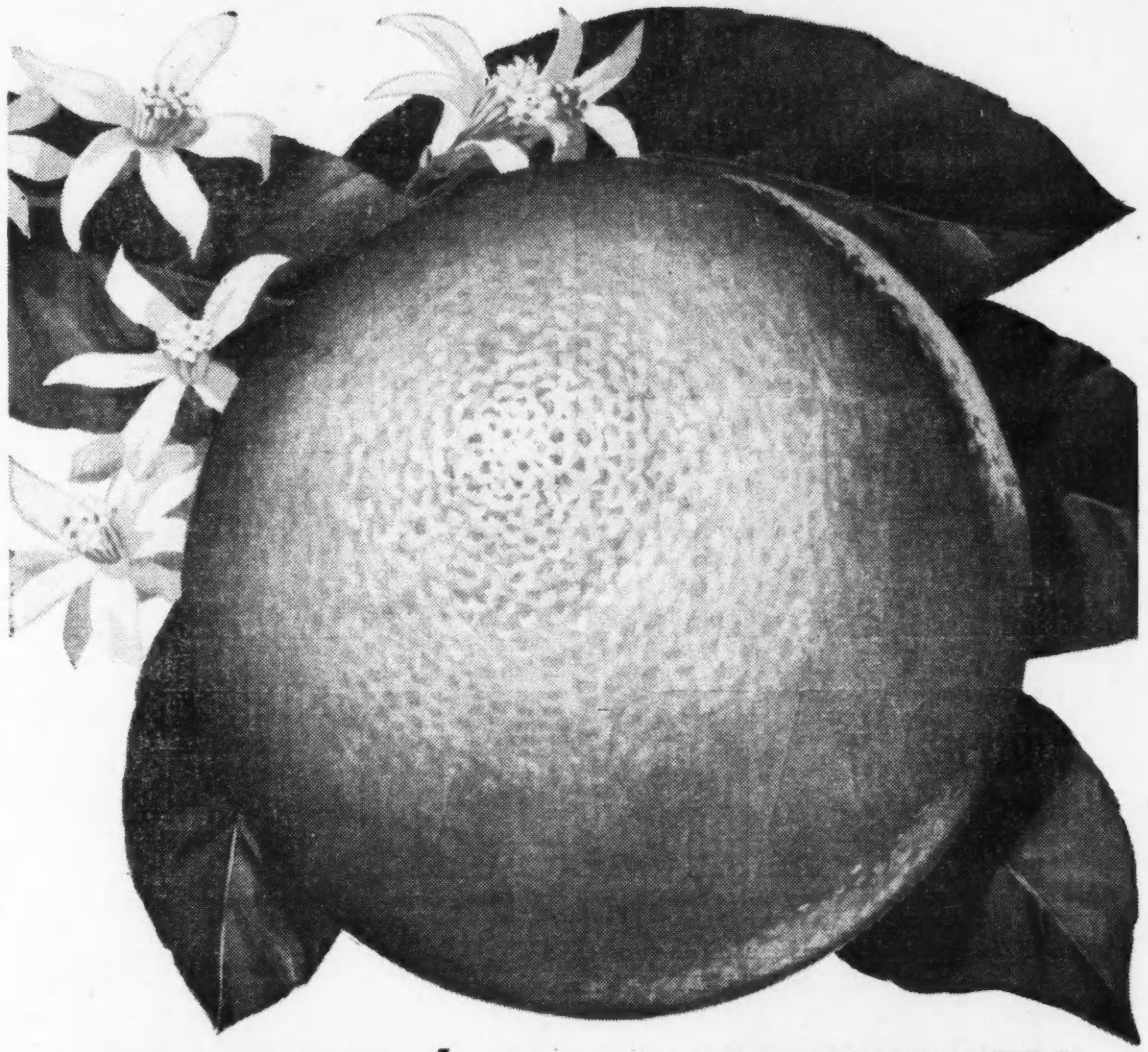
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l .....gal. .20 - .55
tanks, group 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .69 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.35.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb.115.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .65 - 1.00
russian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. 65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. 14½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.70
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 3.90 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal .65 - 70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 3.20
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns....lb. 15 - 65
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, natural, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb.10.00 -12.60
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.23.50 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l.....lb. .31 - .31½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - —
tanks .....lb. .27 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .31½- —
tanks .....lb. .30 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
tanks .....lb. .29 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .28¾- —
tanks .....lb. .26¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb .16½- .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .23 - .23½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .70 - .95
dms.....lb. .70 - .85
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.53.00 -62.00
Leaf, dms.....lb. 1.85 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.75
Java, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 4.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .14 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .19 - —
deodorized, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .20¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .20 - .24
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.....gal. 2.40 - 3.50
Coriander, bots.....lb.17.00 -30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. 1....lb. .03½ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .20½- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .16½- .17
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .03½ Nom.
deodorized, winterized, salad, dms., c.l..lb. .24 Nom.
l.c.l.....lb. .25 Nom.
tankcars .....lb. .23 Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns., lb. 1.05 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.65
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Fishliver, 8,000-15,000 A units per gram, dms., per million units. .16 - .17
15,000-30,000 units, dms., per million units. .17 - .18
30,000-60,000 units, dms., per million units. .19 - .20
60,000-100,000 units, dms., per million units. .25 - .26
over 100,000 units, dms., per million units. .27½- .28½
concentrates 200,000 or more A units per gram, dms. per million units. .34 - .38
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.19.50 -24.50
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 9.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
California, bots., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.60

Oil, grease, common No. 1, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .17 - —
extra, winter strained, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .18 - —
prime, burning, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .19 - —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.00 -12.50
imported, NF.....lb. No stocks
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1 80 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 8.25 -10.50
30-32% ester .....lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Russian, 25-lb. .....lb.11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 4.50
terpeneless, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose),
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 5.35 - 6.30
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 9.50 -13.50
terpeneless, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .3040 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .3090 Nom.
tankcars .....lb. .2940 Nom.
tankwagon .....lb. .2930 Nom.
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Linseed replacement, dms., c.l..lb. .25 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .24 Nom.

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p., tanks..gal. .28½ - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28½ - —
Penna., W. cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - —
600-650 steam refd., tanks.gal. .34 - —
neutral, 70° F. No. 3, color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .28 - .38
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 - —
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
tanks .....lb. .16 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, NF, synth., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed exp., dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - .22½
Neatsfoot, 15°, ret. dms., works..lb. .48 Nom.
20°, ret. dms., works.....lb. .46 Nom.
30°, ret. dms., works.....lb. .45 Nom.
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.140.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.180.00 -260.00
Nutmeg, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose, Spirit-soluble—Oil, Petitgrain

Oil, oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago.....lb. .21 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.25
extra, fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 5.25 - 5.50
imported, dms.....gal. 6.25 - 6.50
foots, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
tankcars .....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.80.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. @ 100° F. tanks, works..gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, imp., cns.....lb.15.00 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .17 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. 06½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .03½ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .22 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. 3.82 - 4.75
import, cns.....lb. 3.80 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.70 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.40 - 9.00
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 4.30



THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, Pimento Berry—Pentaerythritol

Oil, pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
Leaf, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works, East.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .61 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East..lb. .11 - —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb.....lb. 2.20 - —
Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb.....lb. 4.50 - —
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. .13½- —
light, dms. .....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon.....gal .12½- —
Rapeseed, dms., c.l. .....lb. No prices
Red, single dist., ref. dms.....lb. 17¾- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
double dist., ref. dms.....lb. 20¼- .21¼
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, ums.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.65 - 5.50
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb. 13.50 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
kettle-boiled, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
tanks .....lb. .16 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .65 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum),
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns. .....lb. 5.75 - 9.00

Oil, savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works..gal. 2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb 17.50 -27.00
Soybean, crude, tanks.....lb. .15½- .16
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E. lb. 60½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E... lb. 63½- .65½
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1870- .1983
l.c.l. .....lb. .1910- .2021
tanks .....lb. .1770- .1883
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1809- .1913
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- .1950
tanks .....lb. .1709- .1813
winterized, ref., tankcars.....lb. .18 Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 6.75 -11.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. .37½ - —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .297 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb 2.40 - 2.65
Sunflower-seed imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton. 60.00 Nom.
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .06¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms., Chicago..lb. .17 - .18
Tansy, cns. .....lb. 11.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, crude, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .41½- —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .39½- —
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms. incl., wks., South..gal. .60 - —

Oil, tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, cns.....lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¾- .26
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .26¾
tanks .....lb. .24¾- .24¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF cns., dms..lb. .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 28.00 -38.00
Haitian .....lb. 28.50 -33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ref. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.... .....gal. .53½- .56½
50-60 vis, dms., c.l. N.Y.....gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .44 - .48
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.... gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .47 - .52
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .51 - .56
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms. c.l..N.Y..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .64 - .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .70 - .73
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .66 - .70
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .68 - .73

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 180 vis., non-ref. dms., c.l., S.F..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .73 - .77
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .80 - .85
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 6.00
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung)
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 9.75 -15.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb. 14.00 -25.00
first, bots.....lb. 12.50 -14.50
second, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
third, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 7.50
Oleostearin, tanks.....lb 16 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines...ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 21.50 -21.55
gran., USP, cns.....lb. 22.70 -22.95
powd., USP, cns.....lb. 22.70 -22.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb 26 - —
Chrome orange prices are 1c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Orange, dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls .....lb. .39 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .90 - —
Persian, bbls .....lb. .39 - .45
Orange flowers, bls.....lb .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld....lb. 20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis, lb. 21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls. .....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese, bgs. .....lb. .19½- .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
Verona, bls .....lb. .22 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .24 - .25
Orthocymylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .37 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27 - —
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb .08 - .09
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb .80 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms .....lb .18 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls .....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns..1,000 oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots. .....oz. 7.25 - 7.60
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs .....lb. 31½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .42½- .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .27½- .29
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .41 - .65
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .14 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .065 - .09
fully ref'd, slabs, 117-119 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0685- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0715- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0740- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0770- —
133-135 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0795- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0860- —
Prices in bags ¼c. lb. higher; l.c.l. prices 1½c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech. 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms. l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
10-gal dms., l.c.l. works.....lb. .16 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .49 - .62
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .44 - .55
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .23
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000 units., 100,000 units. .19 - —
sodium, bots.....100,000 units. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots....100,000 units. .27 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000 units..... 100,000 units. .21 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .54 - .56

DRISOY

DRISOY LEADS THE PARADE!

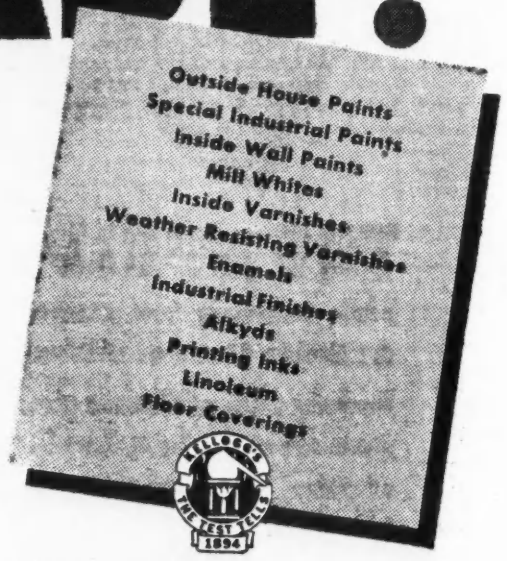
● In the utilization of soybean oil in protective coatings, Spencer Kellogg's DRISOY still leads the parade.

In fact, the success of Spencer Kellogg Research Laboratories in the development of the first "Soybean oil that dries" is comparable to the discovery of a new natural resource.

Assured of supply by the great advancement of soybean agriculture, DRISOY has the power to free our industry from uncertainty and shortages in the raw materials of protective coatings vehicles.

DRISOY is now a proven success by the practical tests of experience. The laboratory, pilot plant and product-testing phases of its development are in the past. The leaders of the protective coatings industry use it with confidence.

You will remember the name DRISOY as the *first* in the company of successful soybean paint and varnish vehicles.



SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.
The First Name in Vegetable Oils

Pentane, 28°-38° B., industrial, dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.11 - .14
l.c.l., dms., group 3	gal.	.17 - .30
tanks, group 3	gal.	.07½- .09
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.37 - .37½
futures, bgs	lb.	.33½- .34
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point	lb.	.20 - .25
sports, bgs	lb.	.24 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.38 - .39
Niger, bgs	lb.	.20½- .21
Sierra Leone, futures	lb.	.23 - .23½
Chillies, Haitian, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Mexican, long	lb.	No stocks
White, bgs	lb.	.54 - .55
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.75 - .80
imported, bls	lb.	.80 - .85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¼- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
tanks, zone 1 same basis	lb.	.09¾- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.10¼- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.95 - 1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021 - —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅞- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
California	lb.	.08 - —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼- —
white, snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¼- —
California	lb.	.11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
California	lb.	.1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅞- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅝- —
California	lb.	.08 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	1.53 - 2.14
Illinois	bbl.	1.95 - 2.07
Kentucky, Union county	bbl.	1.97 - 2.02
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	1.63 - 2.09
Montana	bbl.	1.55 - 1.95
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	1.53 - 1.95
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	4.29 - 4.50
Upper field	bbl.	2.60 - 4.25
Texas, East	bbl.	1.65 - 1.95
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.76 - 2.06
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.53 - 1.95
Panhandle	bbl.	1.53 - 1.95
West	bbl.	1.40 - 1.82
Wyoming	bbl.	1.55 - 1.95
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.53 - —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.53 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.53 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.50 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.70 - 1.75
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.42 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.22 - 2.32
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.26½- 2.36½
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.08 - 2.18
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.22 - 2.32
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.18 - 2.28
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.22 - 2.45
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.26½- 2.36½
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.23½- 2.33½
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.13 - 2.23
Oklahoma, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.64 - 2.50
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0745- .0795
Pennsylvania	gal.	.075 - .079
Furnace, tanks refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.0663- —
No. 3	gal.	.0638- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.072 - —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0675- .0700
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0662½- .0675
No. 3	gal.	.0625- .0650
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.0687- .0785
No. 1, straw	gal.	.0700- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0650- .0789
No. 3	gal.	.065 - —
range	gal.	.0700- .07125
Pennsylvania, No. 1	lb.	.0875- .0900
No. 2	gal.	.0825- .0900
No. 3	gal.	.0850- .0900
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 i.b.n., 200 c.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.118 - —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.128 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.13 - .13½
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.0687½-.1062½
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.0937½-.1012½
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.	gal.	.123 - —
205-290 b.r.	gal.	.123 - —
244-362 b.r.	gal.	.123 - —
307-360 b.r.	gal.	.113 - —
312-402 b.r.	gal.	.118 - —
362-458 b.r.	gal.	.113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y. refinery	gal.	.12½- .18
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.15 - —
Boston	gal.	.13½- .14
Buffalo	gal.	.14 - .14½
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.12½- —
Chicago	gal.	.159 - —
Detroit	gal.	.182 - —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.15½- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.13½- —
Newark	gal.	.12½- —
New York	gal.	.12½- .13
Philadelphia	gal.	.12½- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.14 - —
Providence	gal.	.14 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Rochester	gal.	.15 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.161 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.16 - .16½
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.15 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.0812½-.0862½
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery	gal.	.07½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.11 - .11½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.06½- —
Chicago	gal.	.14¼- —
Detroit	gal.	.15½- —
New York	gal.	.12 - .13
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.0912½-.0962½
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
High-flash, 140° F, group 3 refinery, tanks	gal.	.12 - .12½
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, N. J., 200-285 b.r., 93-100 mixed anlin pt.	gal.	.18 - .18½
78 m.a.p.	gal.	.20 - —
270-370 b.r., 78-81 m.a.p.	gal.	.21 - —
66 m.a.p.	gal.	.23 - —
305-400 b.r., 78-85 m.a.p.	gal.	.21¼- .21½
340-440 b.r., 90 m.a.p.	gal.	.21½- —
78 m.a.p.	gal.	.25½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.6, 254-390 b.r., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.12 - —
Richmond	gal.	.12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11¼- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.12 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., at ref'y, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.12¼- .13
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.0912½-.0962½
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10 - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.145 - .15
Chicago	gal.	.162 - —
Detroit	gal.	.174 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.178 - —
Minneapolis	gal.	.176 - —
Newark	gal.	.14 - —
New York	gal.	.135 - .14
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.171 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.12½- .13
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.0837½-.0962½
Stoddard (C.S. 6-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.12½- .13
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.0862½-.0912½
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.0950- .0975
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.14½- —
Detroit	gal.	.16½- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.15½- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.154 - —
Newark	gal.	.12½- —
New York	gal.	.12½- .18
Philadelphia	gal.	.12½- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.14 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.16 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.16 - .16½

Pentane—Phosphate, Defluorinated

Petroleum sulphonate, 65% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - 4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.11¾- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .12¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½- .11¼
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½- .12½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½- .13¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11 - .11½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- .13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - .13¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼- .11¾
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.70
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.40
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib, dms.	lb.	10.00 -12.55
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½- .35
10-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).		

A FACT YOU CAN'T OVERLOOK:

SKELLYSOLVE

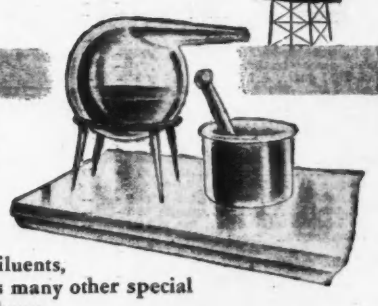
Still Serves You Best!

"Better than" or "just as good as" are two phrases being used today to describe solvents in competition with Skellysolve.

For your own protection, it is important that you remember why no solvent produced today *can* equal Skellysolve in quality, dependability, or uniformity.

First, Skelly Oil Company pioneered in the making of close cut type naphthas for various industries . . . and Skelly has continued to expand facilities to meet an ever-growing demand. Second, the high quality of Skellysolve is always maintained to meet the highest standards. Third, you can count on Skelly as a dependable, continued source of supply of Skellysolve . . . and you can depend on quick shipment.

That has been the Skelly policy for over 15 years . . . will continue to be in the years ahead.



HOW SKELLYSOLVE SERVES THE OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG FIELD

There is a Skellysolve naphtha especially suited to your particular requirements . . . one with special advantages for producing top quality paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products, plus naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory uses.

Each of these is famed for low evaporation losses, close boiling ranges, purity and uniformity. For example, we supply a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons.

Whatever your particular problem may be, you can rely on the advice and guidance offered by skilled Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen whose job it is to help you employ proper Skellysolve for your operation. For full information on Skellysolve and Skellysolve service, write us today.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY

SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Phosphate Rock—Soda Caustic, Flake

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 3.34 - 3.49
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 3.74 - 3.89
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.34 - 4.49
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.34 - 5.49
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.34 - 6.49
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 5.00 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.20 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.55 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.35 - —
finely ground, 31% P_2O_5, same basis..short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 6.20 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.....lb. .33 - .35
tins, export.....lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns. .....lb. .25 - .27
dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½ - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14½ - .17½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½ - .18½
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotexin, bots. .....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23½ - .24
Pinetar, retort dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41½ - —
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. .50¾ - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .36½ - —
Pinkroot, bls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 25.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 28.25 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .10½ - .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .10¼ - .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb. 13.50 -13.75
Pokeroot, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .31½ - —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38½ - .54½
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c.-18c. per lb. less than plain colors, depending on quantity; plain colors, dms., ½c. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Danish, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .20½
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .22½ - .23
futures, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.25 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼ - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 7/16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03⅝ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03⅛ - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½ - —
Potassium abietate.....lb. .68 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .32 - .34
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms....lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 280.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots works.....ton. 223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .28 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .19
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾ - —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l. works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾ - —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .35½ - .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. .....lb. 2.30 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.99
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. .37½ - —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. .45½ - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .20¾ - .21¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22½ - .23
Potassium persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Silicate, solut., 29° Be, dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .30½ - .33½
powd., bbls. .....lb. .14½ - .17
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. 36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton. 39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Xanthate, dms., c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 49% K_2SO_4 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .03½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .17½ - —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - .18
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½ - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton..lb. .03¾ - —
Chicago .....lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾ - .04¼
fine, bgs., ton.....lb. .03¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾ - .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½ - —
sun-dried, fine, bgs., ton .....lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls, is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .27 - .20
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 6.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 6.65 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾ - —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.90
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, kilo. 650.00 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss.....gal. .60 - —
Pyronate prices W. of Miss., 3c. per gal. higher.
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 11.00 -12.00
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $2.00-$2.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., bgs., c.l., basis 70% tannin..lb. .13½ - —
liq., bbls., works, basis 35% tannin..lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., ex dock in bond, basis 64% tannin..lb. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., basis 70% tannin..lb. .14½ - —
ordinary, lump, bgs., c.l., ex dock in bond, basis 63% tannin. lb. .0821- .0850
Quebracho extract prices are based on $31 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .27 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask. 84.00 -85.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns.....oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - 1.15
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. No stocks
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hydrobromide, NF., cns., 50-oz. cans. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½ - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Quinine hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½ - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs .....oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. No stocks
Quinolin, dms., c.l. works.....lb. .32 - .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .61 - 72
paste, dms. .....lb. .57 - —
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.10

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.10 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.05 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs, 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40, dms., works....lb. 5.50 - 5.65
smaller containers, works.....lb. 6.10 - 6.15
Crocus martis (see Red, purple, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .11¼ - —
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¾ - —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .70 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.32 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½ - .02⅝
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾ - —
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - .97
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .28
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works...lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .05¼ - .06¼
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .23
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0300- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0310- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0340- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0365- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0395- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0420- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22½ - .45
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 2.48 - 2.50
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - .95
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo. 150.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½ - .08
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.30 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. 20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.75 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots.....gram. .28½ - .60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .75 - .82
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .42 - .50
Saccharin, insoluble and soluble, dms., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 37.00 -38.00
boxes .....15 oz. 31.00 -31.50
Safrol, cns. .....lb. .95 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, good, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
futures, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dalmatian, bls. .....lb. .29 - .30
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese .....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½ - .14
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Salicin, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
cns. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb. 15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 17.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 21.70 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 18.60 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 25.10 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton. 20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
*Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 12.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 12.65 -12.90
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 -10.50
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo. 175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Mexican, bls.....lb. .57 - .60
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. 27½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28½ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. 28¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. 28¾ - —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots..lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls...lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Pods, bls. .....lb. .53 - .54
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices:—1c., more for bgs., bbls., or kgs.
Lemon No. 1, bgs.....lb. .58 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .57 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 lbs.....lb. .52 - —
TN, bgs., 10 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works..ton. 20.00 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 22.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 21.00 - —
96-98% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton. 21.50 -23.00
99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 -25.00
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 35.00 -38.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.50 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - .27
Silver bullion ingots, cs.....oz. .70¼ - —
Cyanide, cns.....oz. .59⅛ - .59⅞
Nitrate, USP, bots., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .45½ - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .46⅜ - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .47 - —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .47½ - —
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots. lb. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 20.00 - —
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, cns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Snapbark, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .32 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 2.63 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.13 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.68 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.03 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.18 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.08 - —
extra light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1...100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —

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More than a "gift of tongues" is needed to transact a worldwide chemical business today. Specialized knowledge of hundreds of details of currency controls, quota regulations, export-import permit details is essential to move goods freely.

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ESTABLISHED 1910 441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. TELEPHONE MU 6-1990

CABLE: *Encofan, New York or Neuberg, New York*

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
ALUMINA HYDRATE
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE U.S.P.
ALUMINUM CHLORHYDROL
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ACETONE
ACETANILID
ACID SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
BARIUM HYDRATE
BARIUM SULFATE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BENZOATE OF SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
BENZOYL PEROXIDE
BLANC FIXE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CITRIC ACID
CALCIUM CITRATE
CREAM OF TARTAR
DDT
EPSOM SALT
LECITHIN
LITHIUM SALTS
PERCHLORETHYLENE
PHOSPHORIC ACID
PHOSPHOROUS (RED AMORPHOUS)
ROCHELLE SALT
SAPONIN
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODA ASH
SODIUM TRIPOLY PHOSPHATE
SODIUM TETRA PYROPHOSPHATE
TARTARIC ACID
TARTAR EMETIC
TRICHLORETHYLENE
VANILLIN

Soda Caustic, Liquid—Solvent Naphtha

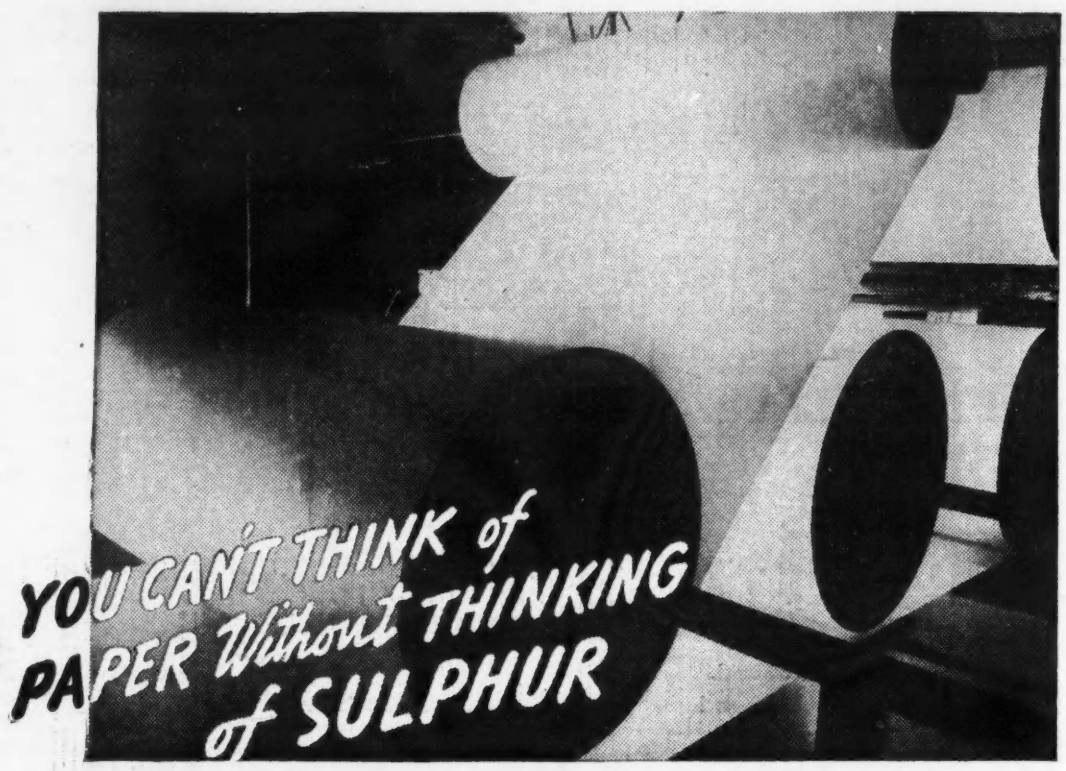
Soda, caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd..lb. .08½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06½
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .13¾
Sodium arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Sodium arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi., 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons.....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs.,c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .08¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .28 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Sodium chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10
Soda chromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms.....lb. .21 - .26
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works, dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0605- .0650
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .0790
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, obls. lb. 1.90 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
solution 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.10 - —
50%, cbys.....lb. .85 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.85
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.75
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .55
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.32.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.42.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, bots.gram. .10 -
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, bots.. gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, bbls., dms., works.lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l.,works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...100 lbs.11.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.12.00 - —
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, bbl., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.30
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.00
tanks, works.....ton.27.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .43½- .47½
Stearate, bbls. works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - 33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - 35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- .08½
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works....lb. .04¼- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld...lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont..lb. .19 - .22
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .23 - —
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. to 3¼c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .22 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .22 - —



SOME OF THE PRODUCTS REQUIRING SULPHUR

ACIDS	LUBRICANTS
CHEMICALS	MATCHES
CLEANING FLUIDS	MEDICINE
DRUGS	PAINTS
DYESTUFFS	PAPER
EXPLOSIVES	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FABRICS	PLASTICS
FERTILIZERS	PROCESSED FOODS
FILM	REFINED METALS
FOOD PRESERVATIVES	REFRIGERANTS
FUMIGANTS	RESINS
FUNGICIDES	RUBBER
GASOLINE	SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GLASS	SOAP
GLUE	SODA
GLYCERIN	SOLVENTS
INSECTICIDES	STEEL
KEROSENE	SUGAR
LEATHER	TEXTILES

Paper serves modern life in many ways—in the newspapers we read—in the letters we write—in the wrapping of nearly every article we buy. All these uses, and many more, depend upon paper, and in turn, this every day necessity depends upon Sulphur.

Sulphur Dioxide is the active agent used in the sulphite paper industry to solubilize the undesirable constituents in the pulp wood effecting their removal from cellulose. Salt cake, a by-product from the reaction of sulphuric acid and salt, and synthetic salt cake, made from Sulphur and soda ash, are used in the craft paper industry. Finally, compounds of Sulphur are used in the pigments and finishing agents to impart desirable characteristics to high-grade paper.

Freeport Sulphur Company has an ample supply of this vital mineral, so essential to industry. This stock combined with underground reserves and modern mining methods assures a continuing supply.

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

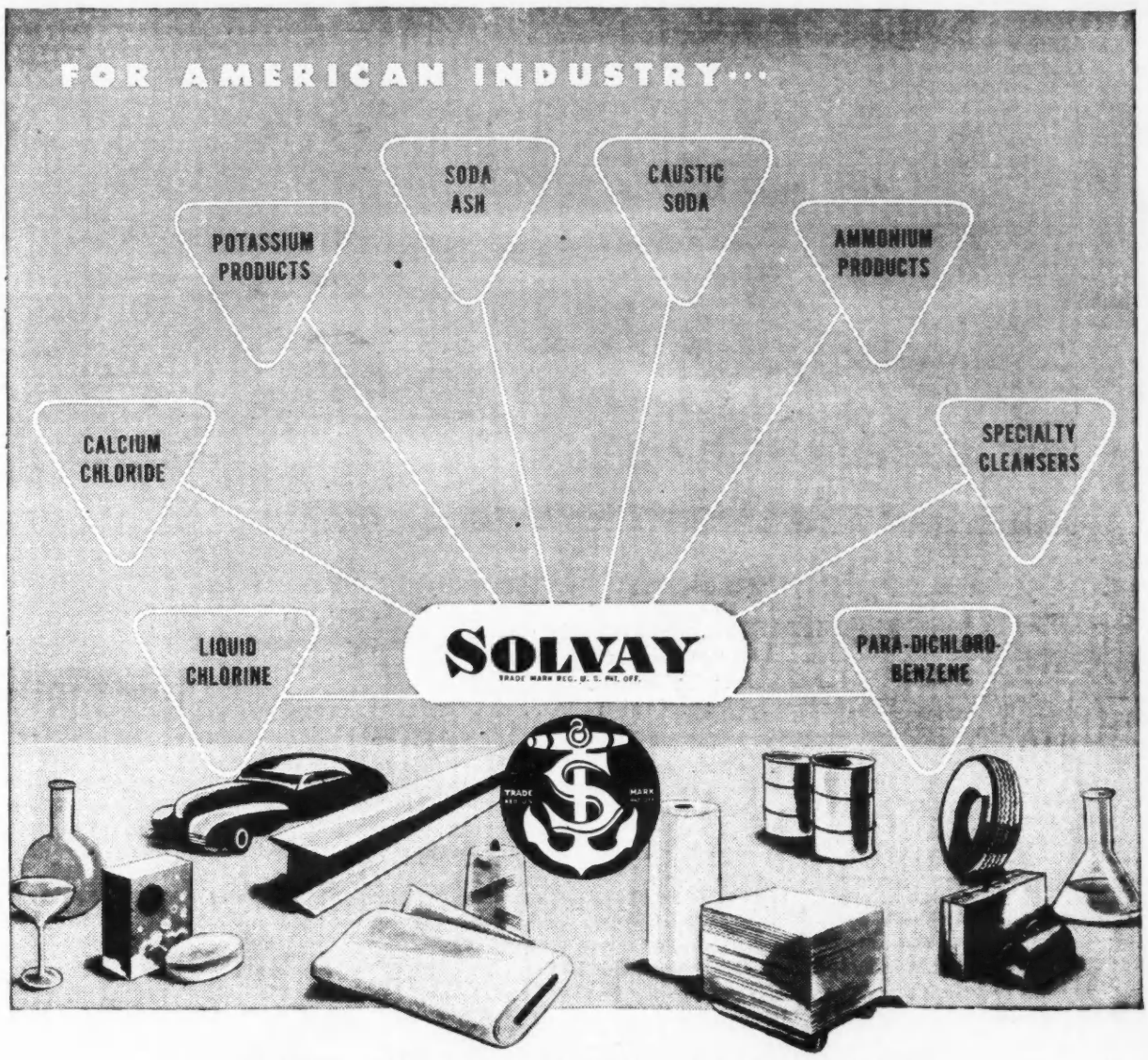
OFFICES: 122 E. 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MINES: PORT SULPHUR, LA. • FREEPORT, TEX.

SULPHUR SERVES INDUSTRY

Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb 25½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .35
Soybean flour, industrial, bgs., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies.....lb .068 - —
truckloads, same basis.....lb. .070 - —
smaller lots, same basis..... .072 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .25½ - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23¾ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .26 - .29½
Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - 12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - 20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, entire, 5½..... ..lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.45 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.83 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.43 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼ - —
Rice, bgs, c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07½ - .07¾
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½ - .08
Sorrox, USP, cs.....lb 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram 3.40 - —
wholesalers .....gram 2.72 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .50 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls .....lb. .14 - .16
98% bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. .40 - .42
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs... .....lb 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼ - .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton 38.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, luminescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 -10.60
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 -10.60
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton 16.00 -18.00
vessels, Gulf ports, contract, long ton 19.50 - —
export .....long ton 20.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.90
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
light, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.60
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rocks, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
roll, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.60
Sulphur chloride, 25-gal., dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .085 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .044 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works, lb. — - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, grd., bgs., ex dock..ton 105.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Leaves, bgs., ex dock.....ton 105.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., sulv., bulk, Balto.unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points.....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
Triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina.....unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and 0.P., 7½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton 24.50 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton 29.50 - —
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.....ton 22.00 -30.00
New York, bgs., works.....ton 18.00 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 17.50 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 26.50 - —
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 26.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd. works, bgs., c.l. works..ton 24.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 29.50 - —
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton 35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .12¾ - —
fancy, loose .....lb. .13 - —
special, loose .....lb. .12½ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
50%, dms. .....lb. .10¾ - 11
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton 9.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .07½ - .09½
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ref. dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works. .....gal. .38 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
Tar, coal (see Cadlar).
Pine (see Pinelar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton. 225.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs .....lb. .35 - .55
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms. .....lb. .41½ - .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .70 - .75
powd. bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb 13½ - —
l.c.l., South.....lb. 14 - —
tanks, South .....lb. 13 - —
pure dms .....lb. .40 - .56
extra, dms.....lb .47 - .71
Terpineol' ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. 19½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cbs., dms..lb. .80 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.....lb. 68 - 68½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - 21½
smaller qnts., works.....lb. .23½ - 25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. 65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works, lb. 50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works, lb. 20.00 - —
Theobromine, bots., kgs .....lb. 4.60 - 4.80
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb 3.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
futures, bgs.....lb. No offerings
Spanish, bls.....lb. 11½ - 13
Thymol, USP, cns.....lb No prices
Iodide, NF, dms.....io. 4.25 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works....lb .55 - .60
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. 80 - —
Straits .....lb. 80 - —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. 80 - 82
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .50 Nom.
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb 16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - .17½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½ - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19 - .19½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾ - —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06¾ - —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb .40 - 1.00



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Tolu Balsam—Whiting, Precipitated

Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Toluol (toluene) 2°, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - —

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks delivered (maximum freight allowance in parentheses), are:—Ark., 23c.; Chicago, 23c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 23c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 23c. (1 8/10c.); La., 23c.; N. E., 23c. (2¼c.); N. J., 23c.; N. Y., 23c.; E. Tenn. & N. C., 25c. (5c.); Pa., 23c. (2¾c.); S. C., 26c.; W. Tenn., 23c. (3¾c.); Va., 24c. (3½c.); W. Va., 23c. (2¾c.).

1° nitration, ret. dms., works....gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .23 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.gal. .23 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls....lb. .90 - 91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Tricetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½ - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .98 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .54 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .68 - —
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .72 - .74
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½ - .09½
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½ - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½ - —
zone 2.....lb. .10 - —
zone 3.....lb. .10½ - —
zone 4.....lb. .10½ - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32¼ - .33
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .33½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .31 - .32
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .18½ - .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - .21
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works.lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .20½ - .80¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .017½ - —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 2.98 Nom.
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½ - .16
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .18½ - .19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, East .....gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South.....gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58 - —
N. Y. whse.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .40 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., l.c.l., East. gal. .76 - —
tanks, South .....gal. .56 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.85 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.66 - —
Urea, dom., 40% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.75.50 - 80.80
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, Atlantic and Gulf ports..NH_3-ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..NH_3-ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. 13 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls...lb. .56 - .58
Indian, bls. .....lb. .40 - .41
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock.....ton.73.00 -75.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.53.00 -54.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock...lb. 10½ - .10¾
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, tins .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
tins, smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.....gb. .24 - .26
Verdigris, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Vinyl acetate, chys., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .14 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver; Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Wattle bark, Brit. average, bgs., ex dock..ton.63.00 -71.00
merchantable, bags, ex dock..ton.60.00 -68.00
Extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .06½ - .07¾
tanks, works .....lb. .06½ - .06¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, in bond, ex dock..lb. .08 - —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, in bond, ex dock..lb. .08 - —

Wattle extract prices based on $17 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, cakes, cs..lb. .65 - .70
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .64 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .54 - .55
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .58 - .62
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .57 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
refined, bgs. .....lb. .65 - .66

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .88 - .90
North country, No. 2, ton lots....lb. .98 - 1.00
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .92 - .93
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .98 - 1.00
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.32 - 1.36
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.31 - 1.33

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16¾
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¾
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .20½ - .21
Japan, bgs. .....lb. .38 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns. 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - .17¼
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .14½ - .15¼
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .19½ - —
smaller cns., same basis....lb. .19½ - .20¼
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .35
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots....lb. .59 - .60
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .65 - .66
Ozokerite, dom., 189-190 m.p., bgs., c.l...lb. .30 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .421 - .461
cake, cs. .....lb. .432 - .472
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.27 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton. 9.50 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton 14.50 -27.50
98% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l...ton.14.50 -28.90
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00

Again Available—

Parlon

(Hercules Chlorinated Rubber)

FOR—

ALKYD ENAMELS (quick dry)

INDUSTRIAL PAINTS (chemical-resistant)

CONCRETE PAINTS (alkali-resistant)

SHIP BOTTOM PAINTS (corrosion-resistant)

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For the first time since the war cut off the supply of natural rubber, Parlon* is available for prompt delivery. Adequate supplies of natural rubber, together with Hercules' substantially increased plant production facilities, again enable industry to obtain Parlon in unlimited quantities.

This quick-dry, film-forming thermoplastic won rapid acceptance from protective coatings manufacturers when it was introduced in 1935. Made from the reaction of chlorine and rubber, this distinctive product possesses outstanding resistance to alkalies, acids, and other corrosive chemicals. Excellent chemical-resistant paints can be formulated with only 50% Parlon, and modified with low-cost plasticizers and resins such as the Clorafins* (Hercules chlorinated paraffin).

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HERCULES PARLON (CHLORINATED RUBBER)

Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.24	- .28
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East.	ton.	32.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00	- —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	37.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	45.00	- —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	40.00	-45.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanoline).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .18
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.30
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.80	- .90

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	1.26	- 1.31
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.29	- 1.34
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.20	- 1.25
Xylidins, mixed, dms.	lb.	.38	- .38½
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works.	gal.	.24	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.24	- .25
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works	gal.	.25	- —
10°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.30	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.25	- .27

Prices on 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses), are:—Ark., 25c.; Del.-Md.-D. C., 27c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 25c. (1 8/10c.); La., 25c.; N. E., 25c. (2½c.); N. J., 25c.; N. Y., 25c.; E. Tenn. & N. C., 27c. (5c.); Pa., 25c. (2½c.); S. C., 27c.; W. Tenn., 27c. (3½c.); Va., 26c. (3½c.); W. Va., 25c. (2½c.); the Chicago prices is 22c., f.o.b. terminal.

5°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.38	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.33	- —
8°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.43	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.38	- —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.62	- 1.75
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.32	- —

Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.90	- —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.40	- —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.85	- —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.26	- —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.60	- —
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	- —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.01½	- .02¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	ton.	27.00	-32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.23	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.25	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.01¼	- .02½
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.19	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.25	- 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20	- —
USP, bbls.	lb.	.23	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.27	- .32
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks	
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' bbls., works.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0335	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0425	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0300	- —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.33	- .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.34	- .35
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1250	- .1280
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1275	- .1300
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13	- .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.65	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	- .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.53¼	- —
Metal, slabs	lb.	.11	- —
E. St. Louis	lb.	.10½	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms.	lb.	.19¾	- —
10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.24	- —
solid, 14% Zn, dms.	lb.	.31¾	- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., ship't ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
Zinc oxide, USP, cns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13½	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.19½	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.44	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.80	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.55	- —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	26	- .39
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	- —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35	- —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¾	- —
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works.	lb.	.25½	- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¾	- —
98½%-99%, white, grd., bgs., works.	lb.	.80	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., 2,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46	- —
500 lbs. and less works.	lb.	.46½	- .49
Oxychloride, cryst, bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.29¼	- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- .20
smaller containers works.	lb.	.30	- .31½

Wild Cherry Bark—Zirconium Sulphate

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Sept. 1 issue of OPD

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Volume 152 September 8, 1947 Number 10

Pesticidal Problems Plentiful

Some new insecticides and herbicides naturally got special attention in the past week at the meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association. So did the new economic poisons law—and some newly revived older Federal statutes regulative of business practices—with their concomitant relations with government. But, the problems of pesticidal products, processes, and procedures spread far beyond such more or less familiar areas. The opportunities for helpful—and profitable—pesticidal services are broad and big, indeed.

Some of the new things contributing to pesticidal problems potential in profitable solution call for something other than casual or customary consideration. They present possibilities that private industry must examine with care lest government get a still bigger hold on the wrestling with such things. There is, for example, the new theory that the louse or mite, and not the mosquito, is the carrier of sleeping sickness. Fortunately the pesticidal industry can find many data on battling the louse in the records of the recent battling among men. But, it is clear that extermination must not be too closely applied—the mosquito is not the only pathologically harmful "bug."

A special problem is presented by the decision of a New York court that the State has a right to lay a quarantine ban on potatoes from nematode-infested soil. The golden nematode is a relatively new agricultural raider. Knowledge on its destruction is fairly adequate; but, as in all such things, applying that knowledge calls for more than a little work.

A strange possibility is presented—also in New York—by the filing of a suit for $12,500 damages against a park commission by a family which contracted ivy-poisoning while picnicking in a park. In view of the characteristics of many "welfare" movements, it may be expected that this idea of public responsibility will spread. The probability that it will attract hayfever victims and others allergic to the wickednesses of weeds is more than slim.

The pesticidal industry has new avenues for the promotion of its services opening every day.

Food Is a Chemical Problem

Nine months ago, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States said that food prices had reached their peak. It is gracious to believe that he shared in the common misuse of the word, "peak," to indicate a high level and not, as is correct, a top point from which a descent will follow. He did say that "the direction is somewhat downward"—a cautious phrase which, to an extent, excuses his incompetence as a prophet or observer in the light of today's substantially higher level—or "peak"—of food prices. Political guesses in economics are what they are.

These thoughts arise with the information that the corn crop is not going to be adequate this year, and the much publicized opinion that the price of meat will be raised still farther, because of that shortage. Corn is not a general feed in meat production, but its cost is a plausible excuse for high meat prices. Manufacturing industry and its distributive ally, as the only real friends of agriculture, including the not usually reciprocating livestock branch, are faced with a—"duty" is perhaps the right word—of endeavoring to help to keep the price of meat out of the monetary stratosphere.

It is practically a foregone conclusion that grain feed, whether corn or some other, will not be sufficient to fatten an adequate number of meat animals over the next six months. Other feedstuffs must be provided—and something better than putting green spectacles on the animals and feeding then excelsior must be devised. Chemical supplementation, or fortification, of roughage usually left to waste offers one angle of approach to the feeding problem. Stimulated production of grazing vegetation by means of special fertilization of the soil offers another. The fields of the South can be brought to that Utopian year-round greenness. Livestock can be herded leisurely across the country and given finishing touches in lush pastures potential in millions of now unprofitable acres in the vicinity of large markets. Then more costly stall-feeding can be largely dispensed with, and such things as the government's 1,189 charges that a railroad did not feed and water cattle in transit as the law requires would not be an item in the quality cost of meat.

Science has the shelffuls of data on new and sometimes better ways of producing meat on the hoof. The practical application of this knowledge is one of today's biggest opportunities for business in the chemical fields. The future of that business will be greatly brightened as it recognizes that the progressive, complementary nutrition of soil, food animals, and man is a very important field of applied chemical science.

Labor Unions' Responsibilities

The responsibilities of organized labor have not been so definitely or so effectively determined by the Taft-Hartley law as was predicted with respect to that statute. Such things cannot be statutorily predetermined with weasel words—and the new labor relations law does not unqualifiedly require that a labor organization must be a fully responsible representative of any workers' group.

Strikes have been called and continued contrary to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law—and the collective bargaining organization involved has called them unauthorized "wildcats." In other instances, workers' groups have struck because they did not like the bargains negotiated for them by their representative organization. The position of the labor union appears to be very much out of line with what should be expected of a representative agency. The representation seems to be, at most, only for purposes of getting and to have nothing whatsoever to do with giving.

The strongest argument voiced against this one-way representation goes no further than to declare that labor unions should be responsible for things they can control. The net result of that is exactly nothing. Unions should be responsible for what they should control. If they represent a workers' group in demands, they should represent it also in deliveries. If they cannot or will not guarantee delivery, quid pro quo, they should not be recognized as representative of those for whom they seek to bargain. If they cannot, or will not, fulfill the requirements of the law, they are not entitled to any recognition under the law.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

rot. The effects of the fertilizers on yield were relatively small in comparison with the effect of the fungicide, but they were consistent and supported other findings that the fertilizer is of greater benefit to the Fusarium than to the narcissus.

World Food Prospects

Both short-term and long-term appraisals of the world's food prospects were included by Sir John Boyd Orr, director-general of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, in a foreword to his second annual report presented at the Geneva conference of FAO, which is now in session.

Of the short-term outlook he says:—

The food position of the world is today no better than it was a year ago, and unless measures are taken to provide the war-devastated countries with agricultural equipment, fertilizers, and other requisites for the harvest of 1948, a severe food shortage will last for at least two years more.

For the longer view, Sir John's comment was:—

Looking further ahead, we are faced with the problem whether the earth will be able to produce the food needed to support its population. It is estimated that, taking account of the probable increase of world population, food production would need to be doubled in the next 25 years to provide everybody with a diet capable of maintaining health and working efficiency. The problem is aggravated by the fact that the top soil of the earth is being washed away at the rate of hundreds of thousands of acres a year.

There is no lack of technical knowledge to reduce this wastage to a minimum, to increase productivity of great areas of the earth, and to bring into production certain areas that are at present producing no food at all. Agricultural science can supply the food if only economic measures are taken to enable it to be applied on a worldwide scale.

Government Research Help

The findings of agricultural research are potentially valuable to scores of commercial industries as well as farming, but the benefits derived depend largely on individual resourcefulness in applying them. One person may see in the discovery of a new insecticide, for instance, an opportunity to establish a pest-exterminating business in his home town. Another may see in the same research a better way to control insect pests in his store, factory, or hotel.

With this idea in mind, the Department of Agriculture is calling attention to a ten-page mimeographed report it has just issued, entitled "Farm Science in Industry," suggesting how businessmen and others may keep informed on the results of scientific studies of the department and cooperating State experiment stations, and summarizing numerous industrial applications that have already been made. To cite a couple:—Research on animal parasites has disclosed chemicals, effective for their control, now distributed by many manufacturers, jobbers, dealers, druggists, and other businessmen. Research on animal fibers has found profitable applications in the manufacture of textiles, clothing, bedding, brushes, and similar goods.

The report mentions the department's policy of protecting the results of some types of research by patents in the public interest. The operation of pilot plants for testing new products or methods on a small commercial scale receives brief discussion. Mention is made likewise of quasi-official organizations sponsored by State agricultural experiment stations for testing or propagating new varieties of promising plants and introducing them to the public or developing other discoveries under proper controls.

Ammonium Nitrate Hazards

The explosion of the Norwegian vessel laden with ammonium nitrate at Brest, France, several weeks ago, proved one thing to the satisfaction of experts. It is that this fertilizer material is not subject to the chain reaction of ordinary explosives and only blows when heat and pressure conditions are ideal.

Contrary to general belief, the vessel at Brest did not disintegrate as did the Grand Camps at Texas City. Several of its hatches blew, but not all of them, and the vessel was still afloat after the explosion. The ammonium nitrate was stored in three holds in the vessel, spaced apart by holds containing general cargo including drums of oil. The ammonium nitrate in number 5 hold was still intact after the explosion.

It was the theory of experts after the Texas City disaster that it takes more than shock to set off ammonium nitrate because stocks of ammonium nitrate in storage on the wharf did not go off when the Grand Camps went up. This has been more than amply proved by the experience at Brest.

Veterans' Re-employment

A veteran who re-enlists in the armed forces within ninety days after his discharge from the first enlistment is just as much entitled to the return of his old job in industry at the end of his second enlistment as he was when first discharged from the service.

This is a new interpretation that has just been placed upon section 7 of the selective service extension act of 1941 by the Department of Labor which took over the administration of veterans' employment rights when the Selective Service system expired last April. The interpretation is an exact reversal of what Selective Service previously had said was the intent of the law.

Selective Service had ruled that, to retain his job rights, a person who was unconditionally discharged from the armed forces had to secure reinstatement in his former position before he re-enlisted. But the Labor department now says this is wrong. A veteran had a right to his old job for ninety days after discharge by the armed forces and if he re-enlisted prior to the expiration of this ninety days the continuity of his right remains unbroken, therefore he is entitled to his old job at the end of his second enlistment.

Antibiotic Problems

The following notice sent out last week by the Food and Drug Administration to manufacturers of penicillin and streptomycin is self-explanatory:—

We notice lately that many manufacturers are submitting samples of penicillin or streptomycin unaccompanied by the usual forms advising what disposition or what analyses they wish performed. We realize, of course, in some instances the manufacturer may not have completed his tests on these samples at the time of their submission to the Administration. However, in order that we may begin our testing promptly, it is necessary for us to be informed by accompanying letter or memorandum whether you wish certification of the product or whether you desire check tests, in which instance we shall want to know the tests you desire us to perform.

Also when samples such as tablets, troches, oil and wax, etc., are submitted for certification and the form does not accompany the sample, we would appreciate being informed of the batchmark or marks of all penicillin employed in the compilation thereof. Failure to submit the above data will result in delay in placing your samples under analysis.

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Heavy Chemicals

Shadows of higher prices have become more prominent in several departments of the industrial chemical market. Calcium chloride is higher in every producing quarter except one. Soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine are tagged in most producing quarters for an advance on October 1. Carbon tetrachloride has been advanced by one major producer, with others following on September 15 and October 1. Sodium sulphide has been advanced to higher price levels. Announcements of higher prices for barium hydrate and oxide have been announced for October 1. Carbon bisulphide is higher. A distinctly firmer tendency has developed in phosphorus compounds, sodium chlorate and potassium perchlorate. According to trade reports, additional advances will be made at the beginning of the last quarter.

Buying interest in the general chemical market appeared somewhat broader last week and it looked as though a satisfactory amount of tonnage will be purchased over the final quarter. Demand for carbon tetrachloride was better while output has been cutback by difficulties at a major producing plant. Zinc sulphate commanded more attention with the glue industry factors in the current buying movement. Copper sulphate buying for agriculture is about terminated in the North, but Florida has started taking this material. Silver bullion has backed and filled at the recent advance without showing much change at the close of the week. Some improvement could be noted in the supply position of naphthenic acid, but formic and oxalic acids remained exceedingly tight. Nickel sulphate continued in free supply with more of a buyers' market than a sellers' at present.

Twelve wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $831,000 in July showed a loss of 4 percent from June and an inventory gain of one percent. In comparison with July, 1946, the sales of nine wholesalers were off 2 percent and their inventories were up 45 percent.

Publicly reported dividend payments in July by the chemical industry were placed at $24,000,000 by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. In July, 1946, dividend disbursements amounted to $19,600,000. The total for three months ending July 31 was $88,200,000, compared with $71,300,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Production of heavy chemicals in the United States Zone of Austria in March, 1947, decreased as a result of the reduced output of soda ash. The industry operated at 46 percent of current capacity compared with 51 percent in February and a 1946 high of 69 percent in September.

Acetic Anhydride—Exports of this chemical declined substantially during the first five months of the year, according to figures given by the Department of Commerce. The total from January through May registered 392,000 pounds, compared with 1,186,000 pounds for the same period last year.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Market situation steady under a satisfactory demand, mostly from the large bakeries. Maintenance of production has kept stocks at a level sufficient to permit prompt shipments.

Ammoniac Sal—White granular has remained short of consumer requirements and current buying conditions are definitely tight. There has been no easement in demand from the manufacturers of dry-salt batteries, and inquiry from the yeast producers and leather industry has been sustained at a relatively high level. The gray variety is in somewhat better shape than the white inasmuch as galvanizers have been able to secure shipments on a fairly prompt basis.

Arsenic—According to the Department of Commerce, production of white powdered arsenic this year probably will be little, if any, higher than the low for recent years reached in 1946. May imports amounted to 2,464,000 pounds, 1,979,000 pounds from Mexico and 485,000 pounds from Sweden. This was about one million pounds less than the corresponding month in 1946. At present, output is heavily sold against contract accounts and the passing of the insecticide season had no perceptible influence in easing the supply situation. Current production is for next year's requirements in the insecticide trade and for present uses in the glass industry.

Bauxite—Domestic production of bauxite established a postwar high in the first quarter of 1947 and imports were almost double those of the preceding quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output was 381,847 long tons (324,570 tons dried equivalent) in the first quarter, compared with 373,676 tons (317,625 tons dried equivalent) in the preceding quarter. Arkansas contributed 96 percent of the first-quarter production and Alabama and Georgia furnished the remainder.

Imports of bauxite in the first quarter were 432,848 long tons, a gain of 83 percent over the preceding quarter. Surinam continued to be the chief source of the imports, supplying 78 percent of the total; but receipts from British Guiana in the first quarter were double those of the entire year 1946.

Calcium Chloride—One of the major producers continues to quote on the zone basis at former price levels. In other producing quarters the market for flakes is $22 per ton in paper bags, carlots, with smaller quantities higher, depending upon size. Solid is priced at $21.50 per ton in carlots, and liquid in tankcars at $9 to $10 per ton. All prices are f.o.b. the works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Carbon Bisulphide — This chemical is priced higher at 5½c. per pound for 50-gallon drums in carlots and 6½c. per pound for smaller quantities. The 5-gallon drums in carlots are held at 7½c. per pound and at 8½c. per pound for less. All prices are f.o.b. the works, freight equalized with competitive points.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Some producers are quoting the market ½c. per pound higher for the technical grade and others will make an upward revision on September 15 for spot shipments from works. The firmer market tendency has increased buying interest and the supply situation has tightened appreciably. Exports from January through May showed a total of 2,490,000 pounds, compared with 1,580,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1946.

Copper Sulphate — Season about completed for requirements in the North. Weather conditions which regulate the length of the consuming season show an average of August 15 but this year was late and extended to September 1. The urgent call for shipments during the latter part of August gave the impression that inventories were low and it is believed that there was practically no carry-over in consuming hands at the close of the season. Shipments are now going forward to Florida where the season has started. Current demand from that state is not heavy but is expected to increase although it is admitted that the citrus fruit growers experienced a low price for their crop last year and that purchases may be conducted on a conservative basis. Between foreign exchange rates and competition, the export outlook is not so favorable. Domestic industrial demand is said to be of full normal dimensions.

Exports of copper fungicides in May amounted to 4,107,000 pounds, practically all to Latin-American countries. This total was slightly higher than the 4,078,000 pounds shipped out in the preceding month and 272,000 pounds above the exports of May, 1946.

Epsom Salt—Production of the technical grade has been brought practically in line with consuming requirements. The market is not in free supply but the stock situation has been gradually improving throughout the Summer months. Prices are unchanged.

Iron Chloride—Market situation firm and in short supply. Production was cutback during the Summer months while prices for iron scrap have steadily advanced but no change has been recorded in the price of the chemical to date.

Potash, Caustic — Buying conditions have worked toward betterment with the liquid form showing more improvement than the dry. Stocks are not free but regular consumers have experienced less difficulty in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carbon bisulphide, ½c. per lb.
Silver bullion, 1c. per ounce.
Sodium sulphide, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
200.5	199.9	199.9	171.8

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.3	119.3	119.3	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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securing prompt shipments. No improvement could be noted in carbonate of potash where demand has exceeded current production and left available stocks definitely tight.

Potassium Chlorate — Continued buying principally from the match factories has absorbed about all the surplus stocks that were available during the Summer months. It was stated also that considerable chlorate has been taken for export account. The present market is firm with a tendency to tighten. Perchlorate of potash has developed a firmer tone under a reduction of available stocks.

Soda Ash—Market position firm and tight with the trade expecting an upward revision of prices at the turn of the month. Present production has continued insufficient to meet the unusually high level of industrial demand and there are no indications at this time of a balanced market during the remainder of the year. Increased activity at glass plants has been reflected in the pressure for shipments of dense ash to that industry and any relaxation for light ash that occurred over the Summer months appears to have been eliminated.

Construction of a plant to produce soda ash and caustic soda has been started at Zipaquira, Colombia. The plant will have a capacity of 100 tons of soda ash, 25 tons of caustic soda and 12 tons of sodium bicarbonate daily.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks of both dry and liquid forms have continued definitely short of consuming requirements and there are no new developments suggestive of easement in supplies in the near future. Producers have remained under pressure for shipments and an allocated movement has kept distribution as equitable as possible. Output has shown some irregularity as a result of cutbacks for necessary repair work to producing plants.

A large aluminum company is planning a caustic soda and chlorine plant at Arvida, Quebec, and another chemical company is considering a plant at Sarnia, Ontario. This latter plant will produce 18,000 tons of chlorine annually.

Sodium Chlorate—Maintenance of an unusually heavy demand has created a definitely tight supply situation. This continued heavy demand, combined with steadily increasing producing costs has resulted in a much firmer tone to the market and the trend of prices is distinctly upward.

Sodium Sulphide—Heavy consuming demand and increased producing costs have been instrumental in bringing about an advance in prices for this chemical. Stocks are definitely short at the present time. The lowest contract price named for crystals is $3.75 for 100 pounds for carlots and $4.15 for less. Flakes $4.50 per 100 pounds, carlots and $5.00 for less. Lump $4.00 for 100 pounds for carlots and $4.50 for less. All prices are for barrels f.o.b. the works.

Thallium Sulphate — Buying conditions have continued tight in this market. Domestic production was stepped up during the summer months and this is still being sustained but at best, output is below normal. The market is quoted firm at $20 per pound works.

Zinc Sulphate—Buying interest has increased since the turn of the month with the glue industry showing more attention than for some time. Florida has purchased material for agricultural use and shipments to the rayon and other consuming industries are holding a satisfactory seasonal average. The market situation is steady with production capable of satisfying requirements promptly.

Acids

Acetic—Supply and demand about evenly balanced at present. During the period from January through May 5,560,000 pounds of acetic acid testing over 65 percent were

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imported to meet requirements. This total compares with 1,819,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1946. Exports during that period were 3,780,000 pounds, against 2,356,000 pounds for the same time a year ago.

Chromic—Output has not been able to catch up with demand for this acid. Domestic consumers have been fed from production and there have been no stocks available from first-hands for export.

Hydrofluoric—Available stocks are not a problem for domestic buyers at present. There was enough material for export also although the shortage of suitable containers had a restricting influence on foreign shipments.

Muriatic—Production has been keyed to meet current requirements. Stocks are not excessive but the market shows a satisfactory degree of balance.

Naphthenic—Supply position has shown slight improvement and, while stocks are still short, the trend seems to be toward betterment. Consuming demand has continued active and prices are firmly sustained at former levels.

Oxalic—Stocks have continued considerably short of consuming requirements and there is no immediate sign of improvement. Necessary repair work to production plants has disrupted output at intervals and contract deliveries have experienced serious delays.

Sulphuric—Judging from the government's latest production figures, output of sulphuric acid should be adequate to meet current requirements. The principal problem facing producers is the shortage of tankcars. Such a condition has resulted in delayed shipments to some areas and created a scarcity. Consuming demand has continued steady and this with the higher cost of production has given the general market a firm background.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Cadmium—No appreciable improvement could be noted in buying conditions. Demand has exceeded production and there is no nearby easement of stocks in sight. The market is quoted firm and tight on the basis of $1.75 per pound works.

Copper—No unusual activity developed in the copper market last week. Demand was chiefly from the wire mills who called for shipments to cover current requirements. The movement to the brass industry was described as routine. There was no change in the price situation with 21½c. per pound named for electrolytic.

Lead—Importations of refined lead in July were placed at 10,398 tons by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The total imported in June was 9,495 tons. July imports included 3,848 tons from Canada and 3,211 tons from Mexico. No new developments were reported in the local market. Some ness for October shipment was reported placed at former price levels.

Quicksilver—The local market was a very quiet affair last week. Fair but certainly not large stocks were available and the takings by manufacturing consumers were conservative in size. Indications were that the foreign cartel is maintaining the European prices on this metal at a very firm position and also that European use of the article tends to increase moderately.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The quicksilver market here this week was steady. Despite fairly good supplies, interest was light. Prices were unchanged. Metal was quoted between $83.50 and $84 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Moderate price fluctuations have continued to feature the market for silver bullion. The current situation is sensitive and prices vary easily under slight buying or selling orders. The market closed at 70¼c. against 69¼c. an ounce a week ago.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Mar. 6—80⅝c.	Jan. 2—55½d.
Low	June 20—59¾c.	June 20—39d.

Tin—Advices from Batavia (Aneta) state that production by a major producer in July amounted to 804 tons of tin, compared with 763 tons in the preceding month. Tin exports during July totaled 7,000 tons, valued at 4,500,000 Netherlands Indies guilders (about $1,700,000).

Tin stocks in the United States were further depleted during the second quarter of this year, registering a total drop of more than 12,000 tons since January 1, 1947, the Office of Materials Distribution reported. Stocks on hand July 1 were more than 25,000 tons below the figure for the same date in 1946, OMD said. The sharp decline in stocks during the second quarter will be partially arrested during the third quarter, OMD said, as there was a considerable tonnage of pig tin en route to the United States July 1. This tonnage represents purchases against first half allocations made available to this country by the Combined Tin Committee. Stocks of concentrates at the Government-owned smelter at Texas City, Tex., now are at about a working level, and for the remainder of this year production will be limited to intake of concentrate.

Zinc—Zinc concentrates have been advanced $8.00 per ton by a major producer. This establishes their market at $72.00 per ton. The zinc slab market remained steady and unchanged at 11c. per pound New York and 10½c. East St. Louis.

Zinc Scrap—Consumption declined 8 percent to 19,896 short tons in June from the high May record of 21,537 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decrease in secondary zinc recovery was also 8 percent, the total reclaimed being 13,159 tons. The June scrap consumption was slightly higher than the average monthly consumption for the first 6 months of the year and about 3,000 tons above the average for 1946. Consumers' receipts of zinc scrap were greater than consumption in June, as they had been in every preceding month of the elapsed portion of 1947 except January. In 1946, scrap receipts averaged less than consumption. Recovery of zinc in solid-metal secondary zinc products, including redistilled slab, remelt spelter, remelt die cast slab and miscellaneous zinc metal products (rolled zinc, zinc die alloy, etc.,) totaled 6,028 tons in June compared with 6,720 tons in May, the decrease being 10 percent, but secondary zinc recovery in chemicals totaled 4,929 tons in June compared with 5,008 tons (revised) in May, the decrease being only 2 percent. Secondary recovery in zinc dust in June was 2,065 tons, 17 percent less than in May.

Westvaco Moves Smith To New York Office

Arthur F. Smith, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, will join the headquarters sales staff in New York as divisional sales manager in charge of barium chemicals and related materials. He was previously district sales manager at Cleveland.

Alcoa Enlarges Building Site

The Aluminum Corporation of America has purchased properties adjacent to its building at 471 Park avenue, New York, in order to permit the erection of a thirty-story structure on the property. The company bought the property three years ago with the intention of erecting a twenty-story building, but decided that a structure of that size would not fill their needs.

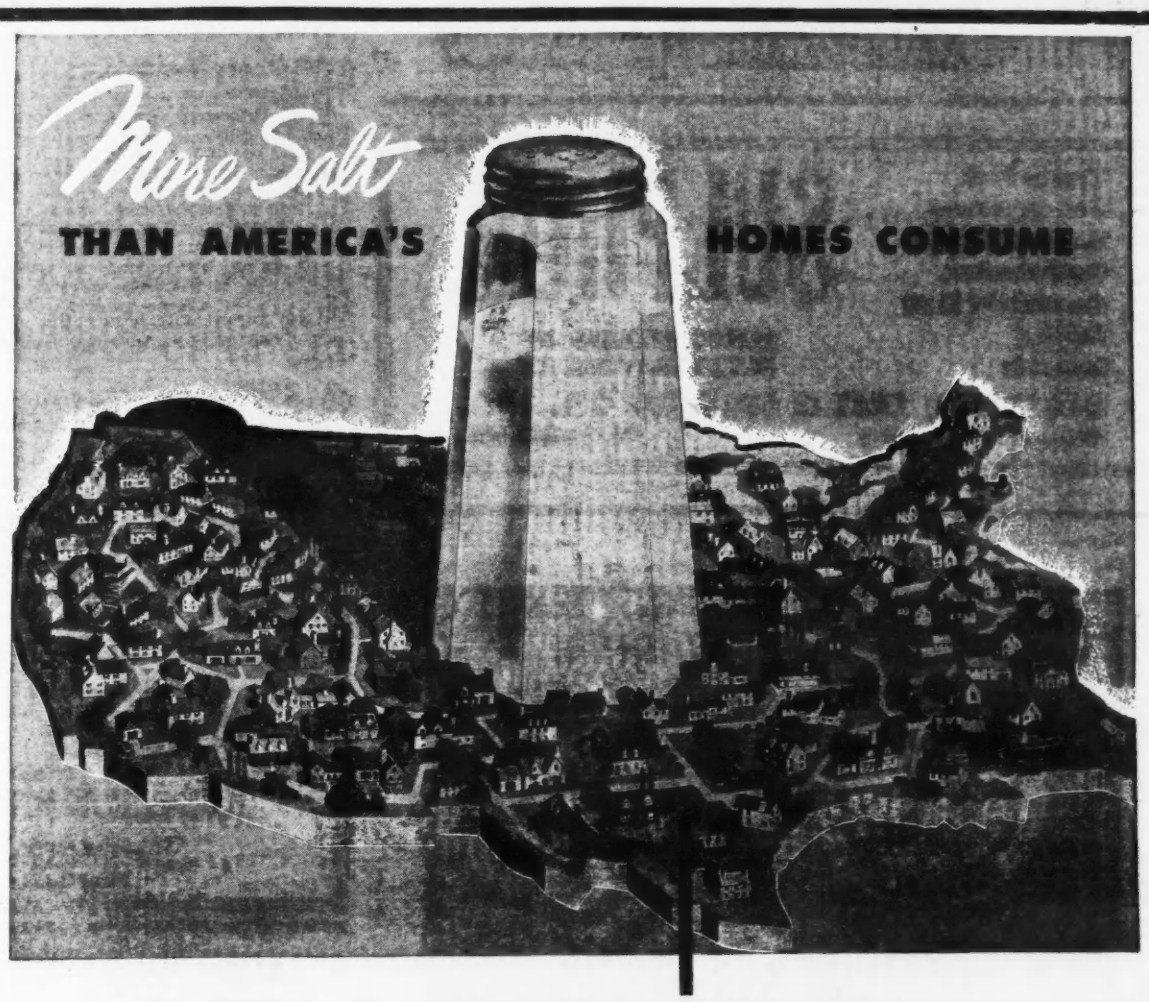
Iron Slag Production At New High in 1946

Iron blast-furnace slag production in 1946 reached a new high of 16,706,792 short tons valued at $14,869,839, according to statistics gathered by National Slag Association in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines. These figures were 32 percent above the 12,635,868 tons valued at $10,450,852 produced in 1945.

Slag used as sewage trickling filter media amounted to 8,460 short tons, valued at $9,489. That used as agricultural slag totaled 46,979 short tons of air-cooled, screened slag at a value of $52,529, and 22,943 tons of granulated slag amounting to $16,843.

Interchemical Corporation Advances Two Executives

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has named Harry J. Hemingway vice-president and Laurence G. Meads board chairman of its textile colors division and president of its trade sales division. Mr. Hemingway is also president of the company's Murphy paint and standard coated products division.



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Versatile chemical with many uses in paper manufacture, synthetic rubber, calico printing, pigments, tempering of steel, photographic bleach and toners, mild oxidizing agent, analytical chemistry, and blue print coating.

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Mol. Wgt.	329.18
Ferrous Salts	trace
Sulphates	0.009%
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Assay	99.0%
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Carborundum Appoints A.W. Clark Treasurer

Austin W. Clark has been appointed treasurer and controller of Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Formerly he was controller and acting treasurer of Blaw-Knox Company's special ordnance division at York, Pa.

Minerals Uses Detailed In New Government Report

OPD Washington Bureau

A list of some 200 commercially significant minerals and their principal industrial uses is contained in "Industrial Uses of Selected Minerals," which has been published by the Department of Commerce. The office of domestic commerce pointed out that the publication is in no sense a mineralogical study, but was designed to help planning and development agencies, chambers of commerce and other interested groups in classifying the nature and types of industries which are physically appropriate to the minerals known to be available in their areas.

Copies of it may be obtained from the field offices of the department or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at a cost of 30 cents each.

U.S.I. Names Douglas to Market Development Division Staff

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, has appointed Robert P. Douglas to the staff of its market development division, where he will cooperate with the sales department in servicing resins, relative to their use in printing inks. He will introduce all new developments to the printing ink trade and will act in an advisory capacity in the development of specialized products for the industry. Mr. Douglas has formerly been associated with Frederick H. Levey Company, Interchemical Corporation, International Printing Inks, and Schweinler Press.

Rheem Forms Canadian Firm

Rheem Manufacturing Company has formed a Canadian subsidiary, Rheem Canada, Ltd., with plants located at Hamilton, Ont. President of the new company is R. S. Rheem, head of the parent firm. Other officers are Trumbull Warren, vice-president and general manager; Roland L. Marks, secretary-treasurer, and E. L. Prais, production manager. The new organization will manufacture steel shipping containers for the petroleum, chemical, food, paint and other industries, with other products to be added at a later date.

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ACS Rubber Division To Hold Session in N.Y.

Reports on advances in the manufacture and utilization of synthetic rubbers will feature sessions of the American Chemical Society's division of rubber chemistry, which will be held in the Commodore hotel, New York, on September 17-18. Improvements in the processing of natural rubber, the latest refinements of vulcanization techniques, and new methods of testing tire stocks are among the other subjects to be discussed in papers prepared by leading rubber chemists.

Members of the rubber division will participate on September 15-16 in a high polymer forum scheduled by six of the society's divisions to provide for a general exchange of new information on polymers.

W. W. Vogt, development manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and chairman of the rubber division will address its opening session on September 17, and will preside over all its sessions. D. R. Haynes, of the Binney & Smith Company, New York, is the divisional secretary.

Sulphite Liquor Distillery To Be Built in Canada

Commercial Alcohols, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, has made plans for the construction of a commercial alcohol plant which will have the largest capacity of any sulphite liquor distillery in the world.

The new plant, to be built at a cost of $2,500,000, will produce 2,000,000 imperial gallons of ethyl alcohol annually. It will be located on a site next to the Gatineau Mills division of the Canada International Paper Company, and will utilize waste sulphite liquor now poured into the Ottawa River.

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Biological Laboratories
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Bjorksten Research Laboratories
185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Bureau of Chemistry
2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Cleveland Chemical Engineering Service
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Colburn Laboratories, Inc.
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Ralph L. Evans Associates
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Evans Research & Development Corp.
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Food Research Laboratories, Inc.
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Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
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R. Steckler Laboratories
10111 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio

Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.
130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

Wiley & Company, Inc.
Calvert & Reed Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.

Trade Briefs

Ciba Company, leading Swiss chemical and pharmaceutical firm, has decided to increase its share capital from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 francs.

Joseph F. Padlon, formerly of the chemical warfare service of the army, is in charge of the chemical patents and trademarks section of the firm of Dicke, Padlon and Seeley, patent and trademark attorney.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is offering its stockholders 134,304 shares of additional common stock, which may be subscribed to at $21.50 each in a ratio of one new share for each five shares held. Stockholders' subscription "rights" will expire on September 17.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, is making a public offering of 30,000 shares of $3.75 cumulative preferred stock and 30,000 shares of common stock. The preferred stock is being offered at $98.50 per share and accrued dividends, and the common at $33 per share. Proceeds will be used for the completion of new plants now under construction and for the expansion of production.

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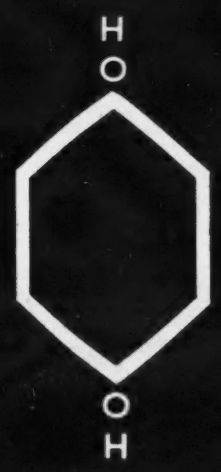
It has also been suggested for stabilizing a wide variety of organic and inorganic oxidizable materials.



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Assay: 99.0%

TYPICAL REACTIONS

TEC-QUINOL +		
Carboxylic acids	→	1, 4-Acyloxybenzenes
Carboxylic acids	$\xrightarrow{AlCl_3}$	2,5-Dihydroxy phenones
Amines	→	N-substituted p-Aminophenols N,N'-substituted p-Phenylenediamines
Formaldehyde	→	Heat-convertible resins
Benzaldehyde	→	Tetrahydroxy triphenyl methane
Olefins	→	2,5-Dialkyl hydroquinones
Phthalic anhydride	→	Quinizarin

SAMPLES: You can obtain samples of TEC-QUINOL for research and development purposes by writing to the address below.

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COBALT OXIDE SULPHATE HYDRATE ACETATE

CERAMIC COLOR AND CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 1000 13th St., New Brighton, Pa.

AIFA Told Industry

—Continued from page 5

impatience for immediate results, it has been very slow."

Relations With Government

Maurice H. Lockwood, president of the National Fertilizer Association, declared that relationships among agriculture, government and industry should be dynamic; they should reflect sound growth and the seasoning effect of experience.

"Agriculture is both old and big," he said, "although its relative place in our total economy has diminished rapidly in this nation during the past three generations. This trend is not yet ended. Even though agriculture has become a minority, it is a most important minority in the economy of the nation.

"Government, on the other hand, is now big in relation to its earlier place in our nation, and it is likely to stay relatively big, even though we completely divest ourselves of the hang-over agencies still retained as part of the aftermath of the recent war.

"Industry as a whole is a large segment in our national economy. However, the agricultural insecticide and fungicide industry, like the fertilizer industry is relatively small, in spite of the many millions of dollars invested in it."

Mr. Lockwood said that members of industry relate themselves to agriculture and government as individuals and as units of their industries, and as segments of their industries through their trade associations. Both individual and group relationships are best handled with facts and with respect for others, he declared, and added that the manner in which anyone relates his activities to others naturally weighs heavily in the scale of agriculture and government reaction.

Presentation of Facts

"One of the first responsibilities of your industry and mine is the presentation of facts to agriculture, to government and to the public," he said. "Of major importance among your association's activities is the never-ending job of disseminating general information on your product usage in agriculture.

"Facts about your industry, constructively presented, are particularly effective. They dispel many a popular misconception. Industry statistics, regularly accumulated and published, are frequently most useful. Furnish them freely. The time you need them most may be too late to start gathering them. Stay out of the realm of price, except as data on an historical basis may be part of your industry's record.

"Scientific research of various types constitutes a field in which an association like yours or ours may well be active. Individual units of an industry will, of course, conduct research freely as an important part of their own forward-looking plans. The Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations will always welcome your close cooperation."

Mr. Lockwood said that the relationships among agriculture, government and industry are netting all much mutual good. Just as in trade association membership and activities, he said, such inter-relationships present opportunities for mutual gain and improved understanding.

What the New Act Covers

If equipment such as sprayers or dusters is sold with an economic poison, as, for example, an insecticide in a garden duster or an aerosol dispenser represented to contain an insecticide, the whole is subject to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide act which became law on June 25, according to Dr. W. G. Reed, chief of the insecticide division of the livestock branch of the production and marketing administration.

Under the law, he said, a device is misbranded if its labeling bears any statement, design or graphic representation relative thereto which is false or misleading in any particular.

Dr. Reed said that a product is an economic poison if it is intended for use as an insecticide, fungicide, rodenticide or herbicide whether as packed or after dilution with some other substance or substances. He added, however, that products which are intended for economic poison uses only after a manufacturing process such as grinding to dust form or compounding with other constituents, which cannot readily be carried out without special equipment, are not considered to be economic poisons.

He gave as an example crude cube root, which must be powdered or extracted before use, is not considered an insecticide; but cube powder, which is used directly or after mixing with talc or water, is so regarded.

"A single substance may have several uses," Dr. Reed said, "some of them for

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99% PURE

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Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
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48%
AQUEOUS HYDROBROMIC ACID
HIGH PURITY • ATTRACTIVE PRICE
5-gal. (55 lb. Net) or 13-gal. (150 lb. Net) Glass-stoppered Carboys.
PROMPT DELIVERY

ALSO: For delivery now to new users and in increasing quantities as additional containers become available
ANHYDROUS HYDROBROMIC ACID

Write for Technical Bulletin No. 203 on these new Westvaco Chemicals.

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economic poisons and others for noneconomic poison purposes. For example, sulphur may be used to make sulphuric acid, to vulcanize rubber, or as a fungicide on plants. Caustic soda may be used for many chemical purposes or it may be used as a disinfectant. A substance of this character is not considered to be an economic poison as long as it is sold only in general channels of trade for that substance and there is no intention that it will be used for economic poison purposes."

FTC Role Under Act

Harry Babcock, of the Federal Trade Commission, discussed the Robinson-Patman amendment to section 2 of the Clayton act, and FTC cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in enforcement of the new act. In regard to the latter, he commented as follows:—

"It will be the policy of FTC to cooperate with other agencies of the government to insure that this act will be administered in a manner to result in reducing to the absolute minimum any possibility of conflict with or overlapping of the administration of other acts. In furtherance of this policy there has been established a liaison, which is now in operation, for constant cooperation and coordination between FTC and the Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the act and the FAC act as they apply to economic poisons.

"In general, the policy will be for advertising, other than labeling, to be handled as in the past by FTC. In the application of the policy, however, it is to be understood that both agencies reserve the right to the full use of their respective powers when such use is necessary to protect the public interests."

Warnings to Industry

Dr. Charles L. Smith, technical adviser to the association reviewed the numerous problems encountered in marketing a new product and listed several "don'ts" for company management. He warned against:—

"Assuming with a new product that any label being prepared is final; letting sales enthusiasm exaggerate claims; letting the experimenter propose too extravagant directions for use; neglecting to allow for regional variations; forgetting that the relative display of the required information is just as important as the information itself; not checking a proposed label with enforcement officials, and failing to check advertising copy against the label of the product."

Industry Forum

For the first time since years of war scarcities, the American farmer next year and thereafter can count on ample supplies of most of the chemicals for protecting his crop against insects, diseases and weeds, it was the consensus of an industry forum.

Ernest Hart, president of the Niagara Division of Food Machinery Corporation, summed it up that for the first time in several years the "prices of some of our principal raw materials are declining, for example DDT and rotenone. Most materials are now running into a surplus rather than a shortage. It's awfully good for the consumer, but not so pleasant for the manufacturer. Altogether it means lower prices for the consumer, very keen competition for the manufacturer, and the devil take the hindmost.

"What happens to us will depend largely on what we do in this industry. Our prosperity will depend on our contribution to serving agriculture. We've got to run the whole gamut down to the consumer by providing not only materials for insects and plant diseases but growth regulators, potato sprout inhibitors, soil fumigants, seed disinfectants and still other aids as they are developed."

Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary-treasurer of the association, reported, in general, on the activities of the officers since the last meeting in April at Rye, N. Y., and referred to the reports of individual committees for detailed information.

George F. Leonard, vice-president of the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Louisville, Ky., was reelected president of the association, and Mr. Hitchner was reelected secretary-treasurer. New directors elected include Mr. Hart; A. W. Mohr, president of California Spray-Chemical Corporation; George R. Rinke, president of John Powell & Co., and F. S. Washburn, manager of the agricultural chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company.

Reports of Committees

The technical advisory committee gave a review of the more important projects completed, or in their final stages, which included reports on a course for laboratory and field investigation techniques; poisoning of bees and cattle; spray residue tolerances; issuance of warnings on proper use of 2,4-d; poison labeling requirements for copper and zinc compounds; method for identifying trade-named products; disease and insect surveys, and packaging problems relating to benzene hexachloride and other compounds.

The membership and information committee reported that the following eleven new members were acquired during the current year:—American Smelting & Refining Company, New York; Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Statesville, N. C.; Julius Hyman & Co., Denver; Martin-Smith Company, San Antonio, Tex.; Michigan Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mich.; Port Fertilizer & Chemical Company Los Fresnos, Tex.; Tennessee Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.; United Cooperatives, New York; Virginia Smelting Company, West Norfolk, Va., and Westvaco Chlorine Products Company, New York.

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Mineral Deposit Surveys Published by Mines Bureau

Recent reports of investigations by the Bureau of Mines include the following mineral deposits:—

Argentiferous lead-copper deposits, Slana district, Alaska (3940).

Barite deposits, Montgomery county, Alabama (3971).

Copper project, Missoula county, Montana (3973)

Fluorspar mine, Nye county, Nevada (3954).

Nickel - copper - cobalt deposit, Admiralty island, Alaska (3950)

Zinc deposit, Sedanka island, Alaska (3967).

Zinc and lead deposits, Jasper county, Missouri (3970).

Editions of these reports are limited and distribution is restricted to actually interested consulters. Single copies may be obtained without cost on application to the Publications Distribution Section, United States Bureau of Mines, Washington 25.

Shell Chemical Transfers Read to Western Division

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Barclay K. Read assistant sales manager of its western division, with headquarters in San Francisco. Formerly assistant head of eastern division sales, Mr. Read has done sales work for R. W. Greeff & Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Canadian Industries, Ltd.

Georgia & Utah Geological Maps Offered by Govt.

OPD Washington Bureau

The geological survey of the Department of the Interior has published maps showing the surface geology of southern Georgia and of the Duchesne River area on the north side of the Uinta Basin, Utah. Shown on the south Georgia map is information about the rock formations exposed at the surface which is expected to be of aid to the prospecting for oil and gas now going on in that area.

Copies of "Geologic Map of the Tertiary and Quaternary Formations of Georgia" may be purchased for 40 cents, and of "Geologic Map of Duchesne River Area, Wasatch and Duchesne Counties, Utah," may be purchased for 60 cents from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

German Polymeric Processes Described in British Report

OPD Washington Bureau

The office of technical services of the Department of Commerce has published a British report giving data on polymeric chemical processes developed in recent years by I. G. Farbenindustrie in Germany. Although several of the polymeric products were known in Great Britain and this country before the war, the report describes several others that were developed during the war years.

Included in the report are brief descriptions of the chemical content and processing of "oppanols," "polythene," vinyl chloride polymers and co-polymers, and superpolymides. Because of their good electrical properties, high impact strength, and chemical and water resistance, it says, these products were used as insulating material for high frequency cables, protective foils and sheets, and similar purposes.

Orders for the report, PB-58250, "Polymeric Processes at I. G. Farbenindustrie"; photostat, $2; microfilm, $1; 17 pages; should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Pennsalt Names Spring Inorganic Research Head

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Samuel Spring head of the inorganic research group at its Whitemarsh research laboratory. A former member of the faculty at City College of New York, Mr. Spring has been most recently associated with the Federal government at Frankford Arsenal, where he supervised research on metal cleaners and metal-working lubricants.

First Texas Company To Enlarge Plant Facilities

The First Texas Chemical Manufacturing Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Dallas, plans to begin immediate construction of a $150,000 addition to its plant in that city. The projected three-story addition will provide 36,000 square feet of floor space and will be equipped with new machinery for the expanding production of pharmaceuticals.

Gimbrone Named to N.Y. Division of Standards

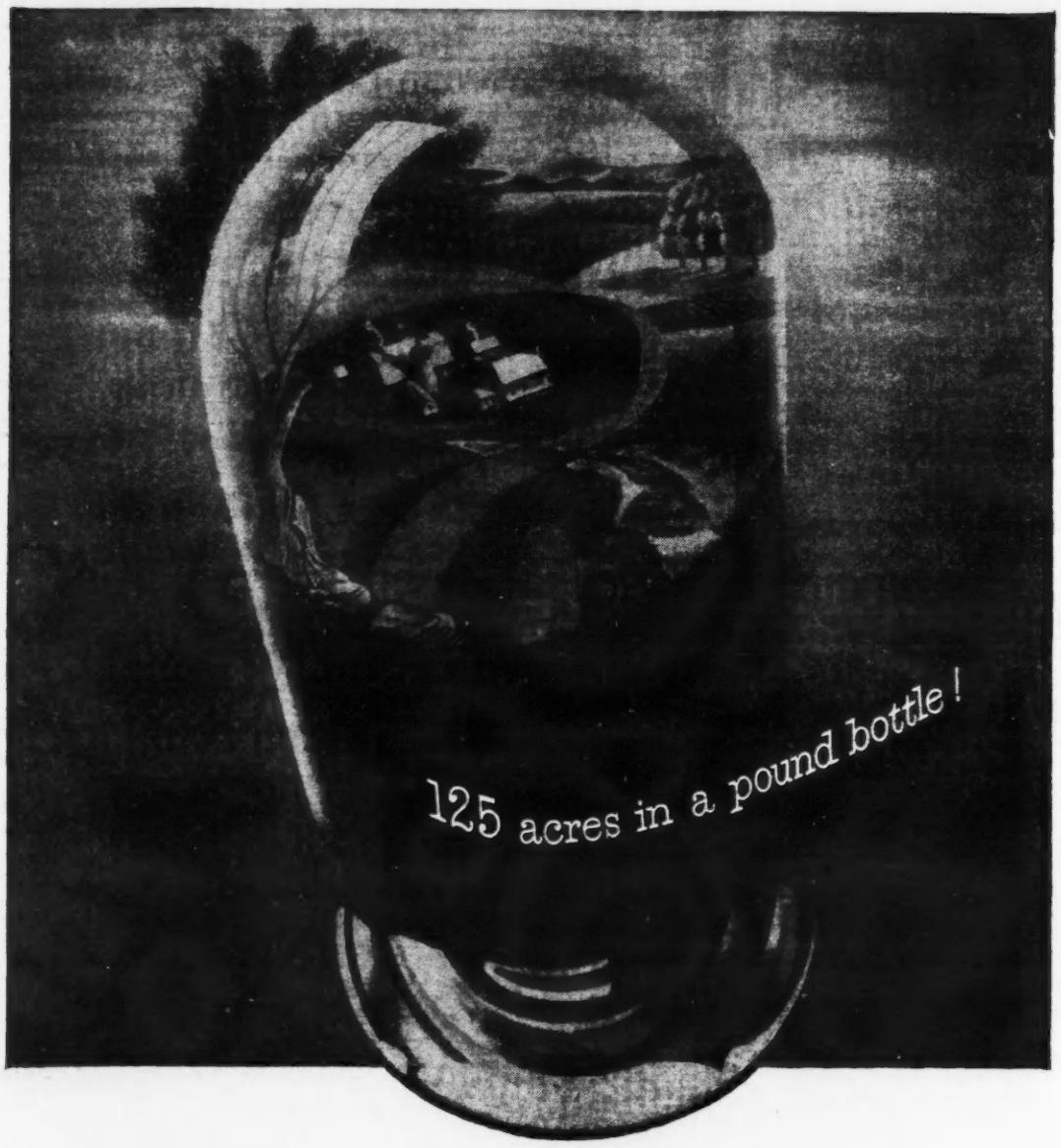
Charles J. Gimbrone, director of purchase for the city of Buffalo, has been appointed deputy commissioner of the division of standards and purchase of the State of New York. A member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Gimbrone has served as deputy purchasing agent of Erie County and as a member of the state assembly.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Reinhold J. Krantz, instructor of chemistry at Michigan State College, has been appointed assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Redlands, Calif.

Bonewitz Chemical, Inc., Burlington, Iowa, has developed a quick method of removing old wallpaper, called 'Easyoff Wallpaper Remover,' which the company claims will penetrate the paper and dissolve the paste without harm to woodwork, paint, clothing or hands.

Canadian National Research Council has approved the establishment of a regional laboratory at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The laboratory will be a part of Dalhousie University and its activities will be coordinated with those of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation.



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Less dramatically, but like the producer of streptomycin, a manufacturer of water purification systems for homes, institutions, and industries tested every available adsorbent and then selected a *Pittsburgh* activated carbon which was specifically designed to meet the exacting requirements of his purification systems.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Recent price advance for cornstarch, combined with the firmness of the corn market created a firmer tone in the sizing materials last week. Higher cost of cornstarch has been reflected in other starches by stabilizing prices. This was noticeable in tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil. The downward trend for shipments has ceased and the market was reported on a firmer basis. Trading for shipment was still light, though consumers have been taking sizable quantities of supplies on the spot. Cornstarch and dextrin were moving steadily against former orders. Production of late was affected by the receipt of poor corn. This has been corrected by the arrival of better grade of corn during the past fortnight. Inquiry was quite active for potato starch for fall and winter delivery. Mills in the West were offering for nearby delivery, while Maine grinders were expected to do so shortly.

There was little of new interest in tanstuffs last week, consumers showed only limited interest in replacements and the quotations for shipment of most grades were unchanged and entirely nominal. Quebracho and wattle extract continued to receive most attention. These materials remained firm at unchanged quotations.

Customs duties on Italian dyes and chemicals exported to Belgian cotton and wool manufacturers have been abolished September 2, according to cable advices from Rome.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Albumen, edible (egg), 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
332.1	327.9	322.3	296.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—Steady demand continued to absorb the output. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—This market was without change and firm. Consuming demand continued active, with production moving steadily against current contracts. Market was strong and no price change was expected on contracts for the last quarter delivery. Exports of sodium bichromate and chromate in May totaled 306 tons, about 30 tons less than in April. Total shipments for the first five months of 1947 were 1,849 tons, compared with the high total of 4,842 tons in the same period last year.

Chrome Acetate—Trading was moderate and mainly for prompt requirements. Market was steady at current quotations.

Sodium, Aceate—Consuming demand continued to absorb the production against contracts. Supplies were light and the market remained firm on unchanged quotations.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—Delivery against former orders were reported in good request. Inquiry has improved for requirements during the last quarter of the year. Quotations were without change.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming inquiry for sulphonated oils was improved. Demand was reported for larger quantities, chiefly for prompt delivery. Textile trade was taking moderate quantities of castor oil for immediate needs. Higher prices for tallow was reflected in the sulphonated grades and prices were firmer. Castor oil was unchanged and steady for 50 percent at 16½c. to 17½c. per pound drums, and 75 percent, 23c. to 23½c., depending upon quantity. Tallow, 25 percent, 8c. to 8½c. and 50 percent 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Hand to mouth buying was noted for moderate quantities for spot delivery. Prices were fairly steady.

Cochineal—Scarcity of spot stocks and offers for shipment from producing centers abroad continued to affect business. Quotations were more or less nominal.

Madder—Interest was confined to small quantities for immediate needs. Supplies were reported light, but adequate to cover spotty demand.

Sizing Materials

Albumen (Egg)—Increased production costs and reduced output were reflected in edible flake and prices were advanced 5c. per pound. Trading was light and spotty. Limited supplies on the spot were well held at $2.30 to $2.35 per pound, with sales of small quantities noted at this level. Powdered was 5c. per pound higher. Technical egg remained unchanged and steady at $1.15 to $1.25 per pound, according to quantity. Inquiry was fairly active, though trading was limited.

Albumin, Blood—Buying interest was reported fair and chiefly for prompt delivery. Supplies were adequate, as production has been increased to cover demand. Blood albumin was unchanged at 70c. to 75c. per pound, less carlots, as to quantity and soluble dried blood 17c. to 25c., same basis.

Corn Sugar—This market remained steady and reflected the strength of grain. Trading was fair, with deliveries in good request against former orders. Quotations were unchanged.

Dextrin, Corn—Prices ruled firm at the recent advance. Consuming demand was reported active, with bulk of the output readily taken on former orders. Inquiry for nearby requirements was reported improved.

Egg, Yolk—With production low and limited supplies on the spot, the market continued on a firm basis. Inquiry was fair. Prices were well maintained at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound depending upon quantity. Tanners yolk was unchanged and ranged from 5½c. to 7c. per pound, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Market remained steady through trading was confined to small lots for spot delivery. Quotations were unchanged and well held. Imports totaled 735 bags at New York from Singapore last week.

Starch, Corn—This market continued strong in sympathy with the high prevailing price for corn. Prices were unchanged at the recent advance. Production of cornstarch was moving readily against former orders. Inquiry for nearby needs was more active. Visible corn supply increased 257,000 bushels for the week ended August 29, and totaled 8,304,000 bushels, compared with 10,102,000 bushels for the same last year.

Starch, Potato—A firm tone featured this market. Inquiry was reported fairly active for nearby requirements. Offerings were not liberal. Production for the new season has about started. Idaho producers quoted 7.91c. per pound, carlots New York basis for late September and October delivery. Maine producers were not offering, but were expected to announce prices shortly for Fall delivery. Trading for spot supplies was spasmodic at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Starch, Wheat—Consuming demand was reported fairly active, mainly for prompt requirements. Prices were steady at the recent advance.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming inquiry was confined to supplies on the spot. Trading of late has been of good volume and with inquiry keen, further improvement is looked for for prompt requirements. Prices on spot ranged from 7½c. to 9c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Reports from Brazil stated that the market was quiet, with shipments well held at former levels. Arrivals at New York from Brazil last week were reported at 2,165 bags.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Inquiry for nearby delivery was reported improved. Prices were steady at current levels.

Divi-Divi—Shipments from primary centers were reported well held at former quotations. Inquiry continued slow.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported slow. Inquiry was light for replacements. Offerings for shipment were well held at current quotations.

Myrobalans—Tanners showed little interest in nearby requirements. Offers for shipment from producing points were unchanged and maintained at former prices.

Quebracho Extract—Firm conditions continued to feature this market. Offerings for shipment were not heavy and were maintained at former levels. Tanners showed an active inquiry for nearby requirements.

Tara Powder—Offerings for shipment continued light and were held at former levels. Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Imports totaled 325 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous orders.

Wattle Extract—Tanners continued to show an active inquiry for nearby replacements. Business was slow as offers for shipment were restricted. Prices of bark and extract were without change and steady. Arrivals of 5,470 bales of bark and 18,670 bags of extract at New York last week were delivered against former contracts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

Steel operations fell off by one percent last week, after having made a gain the previous week.

Most basic products of the coaltar chemical industry were in short supply under heavy demand. This was particularly true of pyridine, cresylic acid, coaltar and naphthalene. Naphthalene of the refined grade used in moth flakes and other such articles was reported to have eased considerably to the point of being in fairly free supply. Other grades of naphthalene used as chemical basic intermediates were quite critical and expected to remain so. Benzol was in fair balance with supply. Toluol and xylol were being produced in ample quantities to meet current demands. Prices on these basic chemicals remained at their current levels.

Phthalic anhydride continued to be sold at a spread of 14½ cents to 17½ cents per pound in carlots, freight allowed, under heavy demand. The demand was such that regardless of the widely spread price structure, producers were shipping all that they could manufacture.

The phenol market has for many months been in a very critical position regarding supply. It was reported last week in some quarters that there was a definite easing of the market, and while phenols are still short they are definitely more readily available with shipments more prompt than heretofore.

The dye industry continued on its record output despite the critical raw material supply situation with which they are faced, especially on such dyestuff intermediates as the naphthylic acids, anthraquinone, and many others.

At least one large producer advanced prices on technical anthranilic acid last week, and prices for this chemical ranged from 90 cents to $1.05 on a same quantity basis. Supplies of aniline were not considered to be too critical but producers were shipping all, that they could produce. Strong demand was maintained for carbazole against a short supply at firm prices.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, steel operations for the week beginning September 1 were 92.4 percent of ingot capacity. One month ago the scheduled rate was 94.4 percent, and one year ago it was 84.5 percent. This is equivalent to current production of 1,616,900 net tons last month, and 1,489,200 tons last year. tons of ingots and steel castings, as compared to 1,633,700 tons last week, 1,660,700

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
134.8	134.8	133.8	128.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Benzol supplies remained essentially in balance with industrial demand at current steady prices. Increased demand next year was a problem being studied by producers who are already operating at peak production capacity.

Coaltar—Supplies of this basic source of so many chemicals was quite short last week, a condition long characteristic of the market, and continued to be sold in a sellers market at firm price levels.

Creosote Oil — Heavy demand from the wood preservative industries and other users made the market very tight and supplies were far from sufficient to go around. Prices were unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Imports from England of cresylic acid continued to come into American ports in dribbles, compared with prewar shipments. Last week imports amounted to only 941 barrels which has been characteristic of the size of recent shipments. The current new coal mine strikes in Britain will have an adverse effect on future shipments of this material, creating a still worse shortage and heavier pressure on the greatly inadequate domestic production. Prices held firm.

Naphthalene—The refined grade of naphthalene used as flakes and moth balls was reported to have eased very considerably. Supplies were reported to be free and available on prompt shipment in large amounts. Prices were holding firm.

The other grades of naphthalene used as chemical intermediates in the manufacture of a wide range of chemicals such as phthalic anhydride, naphthols for dyes and pigments, and naphthoic acid intermediates were still a major bottleneck in the chemical industry. This critical market situation was expected to prevail over the next several months. Prices under these conditions remained firm.

Phenol—The supply position on phenols remained tight last week, but there was reported in some quarters a definite easement of the previously very tight situation. This somewhat more free supply condition has been developing gradually, but it cannot as yet be reported as a definite trend likely to continue. Meanwhile, prices held firm at their current levels.

Total production from all sources including coke-oven operations and coaltar distillation of purchased coal tar during June amounted to 23,986,649 pounds of synthetic and natural phenol.

Pyridine—Supplies of pyridine were reported to be moving against orders as fast as it could be produced and the market condition was reported as relatively tight. Prices were holding steady at their current levels under pressure of heavy demand.

June production of pyridine from all sources was reported to be 52,399 pounds of crude material, and 11,119 pounds of semi-refined and refined pyridine from coke-oven operations.

Toluol—Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Mines and reported by the United States Tariff Commission indicated that June production of Toluene amounted to a total of 2,090,799 gallons by coke-oven operators and 1,266,381 gallons from all other sources. Supplies were reported to be ample to meet demand and the price structure remained unchanged last week.

Xylol—Prices of xylol were unchanged last week in a market where supply was free and ample to meet demand. Supply and demand were in balance, but no excessive stocks were being accumulated.

Dyes

In spite of the many shortages of chemical intermediates with which the dye industry is faced, particularly those based on naphthalene and anthracene, production of dyes attained record proportions and output continued to grow. Demand continued to exceed supply, especially for export.

Exports of sulphur black during the first five months of this year totaled 3,630,000 pounds. Exports of synthetic indigo were listed for the same period at 4,135,000 pounds. Exports of miscellaneous coaltar dyes at the same time ran up a total of 17,681,000 pounds, having a dollar value of $25,396,000.

The Italian dye industry was reported to be operating at about 60 percent of normal operations, and attained this rate by virtue of imports which they were able to obtain of benzene and toluene.

Other Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic — One large producer has advanced prices on anthranilic acid to $1.05 cent per pound in 100 pound lots and $1.35 per pound in less than 100 pound lots. This sets the current price range at 90 cents to $1.35 per pound. Supplies of this chemical were described as tight with no expected easement in the near future. Prices of sublimed acid were unchanged.

Anilin Oil—Strong demand continued for anilin, especially from the dyestuffs industry, and this chemical was being shipped promptly upon manufacture against a backlog of orders on hand. Prices held firm at their recently established levels.

Anthracene—Demand for this chemical from the dyestuffs industry and such other industries as gasoline stabilization, insecticide, fungicide tanning and printing ink industries was such that supplies were in-

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended August 30 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,135,743
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	20,160,792
Benzol	gals.	3,765,112
Coaltar	gals.	13,778,480
Creosote oil	gals.	765,122
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,817,120
Phenol	lbs.	215,193
Toluol	gals.	741,228
Xylol	gals.	167,372

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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sufficient to meet the heavy demand. This tight supply situation has for some months been characteristic of the market, and it was not expected to become any more free for some months. Prices, however, remained unchanged.

Anthraquinone—Supplies of this chemical were tight as a result of the shortage of anthracene from which it is made. Demand from the dye and other industries continued strong and prices were unchanged.

Aminopyridine—Supplies of aminopyridine were short by virtue of the scarcity of the pyridine base from which it is made. Demand from the pharmaceutical industry for the synthesis of sulphapyridine used in the treatment of pneumococcal and streptococcal infection, was fairly strong.

Carbazole—Strong demand for carbazole from the dyestuffs, explosives, and insecticide industries was characteristic of this market during the period under review. Supplies were generally short of demand with prices holding steady.

Chlorobenzene, Mono—June production of monochlorobenzene, according to the Tariff Commission, amounted to 30,773,625 pounds, which was very slightly under the May production, but considerably above the monthly average for this year. Supplies were somewhat tight in view of the very heavy demand, and the shortage was attributed primarily to the chlorinating raw materials. Prices were firm.

Coaltar Pitch—Supplies of coaltar pitch were insufficient to meet demands last week. Prices were firm in the general range of $25.25 dollar per ton in carlots f.o.b. works.

Dinitrotoluene—Supplies of dinitrotoluene were in good supply last week since no especially critical raw materials are involved in its manufacture and current demand was not too pressing. Prices held firm at their current levels.

Maleic Anhydride—Supplies of maleic anhydride were extremely scarce due to heavy demand for this chemical intermediate which is finding constantly wider spread use possibilities. The tight supply picture is expected to remain unchanged until some time in 1948 when expanded production facilities are put into operation. Considerable expansion in this direction are definitely planned following the expiration of certain patents in December.

Metachloroanilin—Supplies of this intermediate were generally critical last week, but an occasional spot delivery could be picked up in cases where a regular customer did not take out his full allotment.

Nitroanilin—Ortho, meta, and para nitroanilin supplies were generally short in the face of heavy demand. The tight prevailing market situation was due primarily to the heavy demand on anilin for other intermediates, but a fairly large volume was moving steadily to the dye industry.

Nitrochlorobenzene—Supplies of ortho, meta, and para nitrochlorobenzenes were in nowhere near as free supply as the nitrobenzenes. Strong demand was taking all the material produced, while prices held firm.

Paracresol—Meta and para cresols were under heavy demand from the synthetic resin manufacturing industry with supplies far short of the demand. Prices were unchanged, and users of synthetic resins were forced to fall back on other than the cresylic types.

gamma picolenes from the pharmaceutical, gamma picolines from the pharmaceutical, synthetic resin, dyestuffs and rubber industries was heavy, creating a short supply situation with which producers were hard pressed to cope. Prices were firm.

Phthalic Anhydride—Phthalic anhydride continued to be sold last week at a spread of 14½ to 17½ cents per pound in carlot quantities. Demand continued very heavy and was greater than the available supply, delaying shipments.

June Production from coaltar distillers making intermediate chemicals totaled 11,763,884 pounds.

The percentage of phthalic anhydride made from orthoxylene was reported to be on the increase, but not sufficiently to significantly affect the pressure of the phthalic anhydride producing industry on naphthalene which is its prime basic.

Vinylpyridine—The use of this chemical intermediate in the manufacture of synthetic elastomers, pharmaceuticals and other organic syntheses was growing. New uses expanded demand to a position of critical supply. Prices were unchanged.

Xylenol—The xylenols were in short supply against a heavy demand last week for the manufacture of resins, plasticizers, and disinfectants. Prices held firm.

Guest Keen Baldwins Iron & Steel Company of England plans the erection of a coke oven and byproduct plant at Margram, South Wales, United Kingdom, at a cost of more than 1,000,000 pounds sterling.

BETHLEHEM COAL CHEMICALS

BENZOL (nitration, industrial, motors)

TOLUOL (nitration and industrial)

XYLOL (industrial)

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CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

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Forged pressure vessels • Chemical-plant equipment • Sheets • Alloy studs • Hot-forged nuts • Pipe • BethColite (hot-dipped tinplate) Electrolytic tinplate • Special-coated manufacturing terne plate

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Obituaries

Dr. William C. Anderson

Dr. William C. Anderson, one of the country's leading pharmacal educators and organizers, died September 3 in his home in Keyport, N. J. He was eighty-two years old.

Dr. Anderson was a member of the first graduating class of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He went into the drug business for himself in 1895 and was a charter member of the National Association of Retail Drugists in 1898 and one of its most active leaders for several decades. His interest in the better educational equipment of pharmacists enlisted his activity in the Brooklyn College about the same time and he become its dean in 1902. He quit the drug business in 1911 and continued as college dean until 1937.

Dr. Anderson was a member and officer of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. He was long active in the national associations of boards and colleges and he was the first chairman of the house of delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association and an honorary president of the association. His interests in recent years were mainly in the American Druggists Fire Insurance Company.

William S. Baldwin

William S. Baldwin, retired president of John W. Masury & Sons, paint manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y. died September 4 at his home in Center Moriches, Long Island, after a heart attack. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Baldwin retired from the paint company five years ago, after active participation in its management since 1910. He was elected president after the death of John W. Masury, in 1931. Previously he had been serving as vice-president of the company and as general manager of production for ten years.

A gr. duate of the school of mines of Columbia University, he had also been general manager of the Kerber Mining Company, Villa Grove, Colorado.

Dr. Robert E. Blouin

Dr. Robert Emmet Blouin, retired sugar chemist, associated for many years with sugar experiments in Louisiana and Argentina, died in Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, on August 29. Dr. Blouin, who was seventy-six years old, organized and directed a sugar experiment station in Rucuman, Argentina, and was, at one time, associated with the Audubon Sugar School in New Orleans.

Laurence Bowen

Laurence Bowen, president of Pecora Paint Company, Philadelphia, died August 31 at his home in Wyndmoor, Pa., at the age of fifty-nine. A graduate of Cornell University, he served as a lieutenant in the army during the first World War.

R. Emmett Carroll

R. Emmett Carroll, former head of R. E. Carroll, Inc., wholesale chemical sales firm, Trenton, N. J., died September 2 at his home in that city. He was fifty-two years old. He was a member of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Earle W. McMullen

Earle W. McMullen, director of research for the Eagle-Picher Company, paint materials manufacturer, Cincinnati, died recently at Mt. Carmel Hospital, Pittsburgh, Kans. He was sixty years old.

Director of research for the company since 1935, Mr. McMullen had pioneered in the production of water emulsion paints for coating industrial products. He was a graduate of the Armour Institute of Technology and taught chemical engineering at that institution. Previous to joining Eagle-Picher he had been connected with the Simmons Company, Kenosha, Wisc., the Celotex Corporation and the Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati.

Mr. McMullen was a member of the American Chemical Society and was chairman of the division of paints, varnishes and plastics committee of the American Society for Testing Materials. He was also a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Institute of Chemical Engineering and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

John R. Owens

John R Owens, prominent stockholder of Owens-Illinois Glass Company and of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, died August 30 in a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital. He was fifty-three years old.

Mr. Owens was a member of the Toledo, Ohio, glass manufacturing family and was the son of Michael Owens, inventor of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company bottle machine.

Dr. William E. Wickenden

Dr. William E. Wickenden, retired president of the Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, died September 1, in Monadnock Community Hospital in Peterboro, N. H. Stricken with a heart ailment while on vacation in Jaffrey, N. H., he was sixty-four years old.

Inaugurated in 1930 as president of Case, which was known as the Case School of Applied Science until last July, his retirement became effective just a few hours before his death. In 1941 he was named general products priority executive of the Office of Production Management. Shortly before he became ill he was selected by Milton S. Eisenhower, chairman of the United States National Commission for the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to serve on the commission as the representative of the Engineers' Joint Council.

A native of Toledo, Ohio, Dr. Wickenden was graduated with honors from Denison University in 1904. He was also graduated from the University of Wisconsin and taught at both Wisconsin and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He later worked for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, rising to the position of assistant vice-president, and was director of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Leonard Breckwoldt, chemist and retired president of Sargeant's Drug Store, Inc., died September 1 in his apartment in the Belmont Hotel, Chicago. He was seventy-three years old.

Cunningham A. Forker, who retired in 1932 as head of C. A. Forker & Co., cotton and woolen converter, New York, died at his home in Cedarhurst, L. I., on August 30, after a long illness. Member of an old Brooklyn family, he was eighty-eight years of age.

Charles Of, retired mining engineer, died in Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N. J., August 28, after a long illness. A resident of Palisade, N. J., Mr. Of worked as a mining engineer in Venezuela, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Cuba until his retirement in 1918. He was seventy-two years of age.

Dr. Ewen M. MacEwen, head of the University of Iowa college of medicine since 1935, died in a hospital in Iowa City on September 2. Dr. MacEwen, who was associated with the State University of Iowa since 1914, was sixty-one years old.

Frank Nelson, for the past twelve years associated with Jamco Company, manufacturer of vitamin products, New York, died September 4. He was seventy-four years old. Before joining Jamco, Mr. Nelson spent thirty-seven years with Hance Bros. & White.

Dr. Thomas M. Smith, head of the chemistry department of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., died in a hospital in that city on August 24. Author of two textbooks, and a professor of chemistry at New York University for thirty years before his retirement in 1946, he was sixty-six years old.

Trade Briefs

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has appointed Herbert D. Armstrong assistant to H. D. Collier, chairman of the Board.

Swan-Finch Corporation, oil firm, New York and Richmond, Va., has been granted a certificate of authority to manufacture and deal in petroleum products. Maximum capital of the corporation in $3,486,200.

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FERTILIZER MIXING INGREDIENT

New SPENSOL by Spencer Chemical Company brings to the fertilizer industry a "closer than ever" certified analysis nitrogen solution for your mixing needs. SPENSOL service and supply from the heart of America will bring to fertilizer mixers this new HI-NITROGEN product with outstanding quality for the manufacture of fertilizers.

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SPENCER CHEMICAL COMPANY'S PITTSBURG, KANSAS WORKS — ASK FOR SPENSOL

COMPOSITION OF SPENSOL (SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS)

	Ammonium Nitrate %	Anhydrous Ammonia %	Water %	Total Nitrogen %	Nitrate Nitrogen %	Ammonia Nitrogen %
SPENSOL A	65.0	21.7	13.3	40.6	11.36	29.24
SPENSOL B	55.5	26.0	18.5	40.8	9.62	31.18
SPENSOL C	66.8	16.6	16.6	37.0	11.65	25.35

SPENCER CHEMICAL COMPANY SPENCER

Executive and Sales Offices: Dwight Building, Kansas City 6, Mo.

Works: Pittsburg, Kansas

• Manufacturers of HI-NITROGEN Fertilizer Products •

Agricultural Chemicals

Although the basic fertilizer chemicals have continued to command considerable buying interest, the smaller items attracted no unusual attention during the past week. The amount of new business placed has not been heavy as producers are now carrying contract tonnage sufficient to tax their output over the remainder of this year and are not in a position to expand commitments. Canadian ammonium nitrate is priced higher. Ammonium sulphate prices are averaging higher although the spread is wide with contract prices subject to the views of individual producers. Potash is tight with more demand than supply and the same condition applies to the present market for superphosphate. No new developments were uncovered in sodium nitrate although it is expected that domestic prices will eventually be revised more in line with Chilean quotations. Cyanamide output is heavily under contract for several months ahead.

Packing - house byproducts continued steady without quotable change in prices. Some sales of bone meal were credited to fertilizer account, but transactions in dried blood and tankage were tagged for feeders. A firmer tone has characterized fish meal. Production of castor pomace is said to be running very low at present. Passing of the insecticide season has left trading quiet and mostly routine.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Higher prices are being paid for Canadian nitrate. The market is quoted at $62.75 per ton in paper bags, carlots at the plant. Demand for both home and export is considerably in excess of supply at present and the market's condition is definitely tight. Foreign shipments are under government regulation and it is said that relatively little nitrate is being shipped to foreign points at present. It is stated that a report on port regulations has been published by the government and will be distributed shortly.

Ammonia Sulphate—Demand heavy and exceeding current production. While it is stated that most of the contracts placed have averaged $35.00 per ton, bulk at the works, quotations cover a wide spread. The uncertainty surrounding producing costs has made it necessary for suppliers to insert a clause in contracts, "based on prices at time of shipment."

Bone Meal—Buying interest of moderate dimensions was shown by both the feed and fertilizer trade. Demand was not of an aggressive character and no price changes were revealed. Fertilizer interests appeared to be taking on stock for future requirements.

Dried Blood—Some local carlot business was noted at $7.50 per unit of ammonia. Chicago quoted $7.50 to $8.00, although no business was reported at the maximum figure.

Fish Scrap—Gradual improvement was reported in demand for both scrap and meal. The tone of the market continued firm with some interests inclined to look for higher prices after the close of fishing operations in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Hoof Meal—Trading remained quiet. There was no apparent desire to force sales and the market was described as nominally steady at $7.00 per unit of ammonia.

Sodium Nitrate—Market conditions remained firm and tight. There remained a spread between prices for domestic and imported nitrate which will likely narrow down later in the year.

Chilean advices state that provisions for the purchase of Chilean nitrate exclusively and non-construction of synthetic nitrogen plants in Brazil are contained in an economic agreemet between the two countries. Chile recently made a similar arrangement with Argentina.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Judging by reports from the Department of Commerce output of phosphate rock is expected to increase during the current fertilizer year under new production. At present, the supply situation is tight with current output heavily sold against contract accounts.

Superphosphate—If production of phosphate rock is increased there should be some reflection in this year's supply of superphosphate and a record output is said to be possible. It is reported that the sulphuric acid facilities of the Alabama Ordnance Works have been taken over by a fertilizer producer and operations are about to start. This plant has a capacity of 180,000 tons of 60 deg. acid and will make possible the manufacture of approximately 350,000 tons of superphosphate annually. This combined with other increases is the basis for a forecast of an increase of 8 percent more superphosphate than last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, Canadian, $8.25 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.6	71.6	71.5	72.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Steady shipments of potash to mixers have kept the supply situation tight. The disposition among buyers appears to secure all the material possible for prompt delivery. Production has been equally distributed and suppliers are not in a position to revise their contract schedules. The constant desire to increase commitments gives evidence that considerable more tonnage could be sold if there were possibilities of substantially expanding output. Exports of muriate in May amounted to 5,847 tons, compared with 4,707 tons for the same month a year ago.

Insecticides

Activity in the insecticide market showed a seasonal falling off in volume. The lateness of the season has kept up quite a demand for copper sulphate but the demand for Northern use subsided also last week. Reports from field tests with benzene hexachloride and DDT, from experimental stations were reported favorably by BEPQ. These insecticides are said to control most cotton pests. Chlordane field tests are still in progress on grasshoppers in the West.

May importations of 391,000 pounds of pyrethrum were lower than for any month during the past year and were only one-third of the amount that arrived in April. Most of the May imports, 224,000 pounds, came from the Belgian Congo.

Shortage of available stocks kept May exports down to 15,600 pounds of nicotine sulphate, the lowest for any month since October, 1946. Canada received 9,600 pounds and Norway 4,700 pounds. Total exports in April were 51,000 pounds.

Exports of paradichlorobenzene in May were 85,000 pounds, compared with 237,000 pounds shipped out in April. Of the May total, Canada received 45,000 pounds and Norway 24,000 pounds.

May exports of household insecticides amounted to 3,005,000 pounds, an increase of 10 percent over April and a high for any month since August, 1946. The largest buyer was Canada with 582,000 pounds, Egypt was second with 517,000 pounds, and Italy third, with 269,000 pounds.

Administrative instructions lifting permit requirements for the interstate movement of citrus fruits until further notice were made effective by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on September 1. The order refers to the Mexican fruit fly. As a result of inspections and surveys over a number of years, it has been shown that the infestations do not occur during the early stages of the harvesting season.

Extended operations by a large fruit company in Costa Rica with bordeaux mixture for the control of pod rot on cocoa has resulted favorably. The disease caused a loss of 50 percent of the crop last year. The company is now preparing to install pipelines and machinery for spraying a 1,000-acre plot.

Shippers of fruits, vegetables and cut flowers from sections heavily infested by the Japanese beetle will be relieved of restrictions now imposed by the quarantine against this insect, on either August 29 or September 12 or 30, dependent upon commodities shipped, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced.

Sulphur and Pyrites

There was no indication of easement in the industrial demand for sulphur at the beginning of the fall season. The tonnage shipped from mines was maintained at a high level with stocks available to meet requirements promptly. The supply of boxcars has not proved a serious problem to date although the current outlook is none too certain. Shipments of pyrites have been confined to regular consumers. No additional arrivals of Spanish material were recorded last week. Prices were unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH
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22% K2O MINIMUM
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makes heap big hustle

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To meet these problems PCA is making "heap big hustle" in every possible way. We'd like to ship you every ton of high grade Muriate you'd like to have, but you know the complications as well as we do. Please be assured, however, that this company is doing its utmost to render the best possible service to you today . . . *that is always PCA's objective.*

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Manufactured by using equal parts of a specially prepared, vacuum-dried yeast extract and vacuum-dried whole mammalian liver. Supplies thiamin 600 mcg. per gram, riboflavin 200 mcg. per gram, niacin 800 mcg. per gram.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Bromides came to the fore last week when the major producers on September 2 advanced quotations 3c. per pound on ammonium, potassium, and sodium materials for spot delivery. No advance was made in the price of bromine, nor did any take place in cadmium, calcium, ethyl, lithium, or strontium bromides. Price changes on contracts become effective October 1.

The bromide advance became general after a period in which producers other than the company that initiated the rise failed to take immediate action. The announced advance of 3c. per pound applied to spot quotations. Because of the three-month clause in contracts, the rise will not become applicable to contracts until October 1. Distributors did reflect the advance made in the spot price. However, at midweek, other producers had fallen into line and by the close of the period, all spot quotations named by producers and distributors were 3c. higher than at the close of the previous week.

The situation in methyl acetone also became somewhat complex following a 16c. per gallon decline put into effect by the seller for one group of producers who sell on a drums extra basis. Other producers whose price basis is drums included to a late hour last week had not followed the market down. The notable weakness in the market developed when acetone became much more available and at relatively low prices.

Milk powder showed substantial advances, the result of a dwindling of production and the presence of a lively demand for both prompt and future delivery material. Attempts to buy the latter usually failed. Purchases made by the Department of Agriculture are running well ahead of those a year ago.

Silver bullion declined; then rose to a moderate extent, a movement that failed to bring a change in the schedule on silver nitrate and other silver salts. Codliver oil came in for more active request at very firm prices. Menthol was dull and lacking in price development. Activity in camphor had a tendency to expand along seasonal lines. Fishliver oils remained under keen competition in a not overly active market. Quicksilver and mercurials remained very steady.

Acetaldehyde—The general undertone of the market continued steady to firm with supply not in excess of needs and with requirements of buyers being maintained at excellent volume.

Acetone—This article has become so plentiful that the price position of methyl acetone has been vastly weakened. No signs at this time point to an early reduction in quotations on acetone but the market was not firm and conditions tended to work the market into a position more favorable for consumers.

Acetophenetidin—Demand was rather routine last week. It consisted mainly of a steady flow of moderately-sized orders that made a fair but not exceptionally large total volume of business by the end of the period. Prices remained well stabilized.

Acid, Benzoic—Demand lacked special feature. It was steady and in well maintained volume, being more than sufficient to keep prices to a steady to firm position throughout the past week.

Acid, Cacodylic—Jobbing business improved moderately last week but in the main trade was routine. Prices appeared to be well stabilized in the absence of much competition.

Acid, Citric—Trade was fairly satisfactory from a seasonal standpoint but on the whole transactions have been less this summer than expectations had indicated last spring. Supply was fully equal to the call last week and market undertones continued steady.

Acid, Gallic—Stability governed prices at all times last week and while demand was not expansive, it was at least maintained at its recent totals and the steady movement into consumption steadied prices nicely.

Acid, Mandelic—The article seemed in plentiful supply and the demand was not in excess of moderate proportions. Undertones were steady and conditions did not suggest an early shift in prevailing prices.

Acid, Pyrogallic—Stability prevailed in prices, according to producers who recently raised quotations substantially. Trade was very steady but it had a routine quality that failed to suggest an early expansion in consumer requirements.

Acid, Tartaric—Quotations on raw material have turned steadier since the recent decline and that fact has firmed the market on all derived products—including tartaric acid. Not too much imported acid was in competition with the domestic product last week.

Agar—Exports from Japan to the United States during January-April this year totaled 180,000 pounds, valued at $361,126. April exports were 50,000 pounds. The 1938 exports totaled 583,734 pounds, valued at $33,143.

Alcohol—The following data on alcohol were released September 5 by the alcohol tax unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on supply, production, withdrawals, and stock of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of July, 1947, in comparison with July, 1946:—

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1947	1946
Ethyl	24,832,089	17,757,301
*Completely denatured	3,216,242	2,210,481
*Specially denatured	11,388,961	12,637,070

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1947	1946
†Ethyl, tax paid	2,747,508	4,493,709
tax free	26,809,033	27,655,381
*Completely denatured	3,185,239	2,167,812
*Specially denatured	11,875,779	12,616,433

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1947	1946
†Ethyl	27,164,040	98,559,765
*Completely denatured	132,486	89,145
*Specially denatured	1,397,089	9,721,389

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Julys of 1947 and 1946 were as follows:—

	Pounds	
Corn and corn products	27,393,376	4,661,925
Rye and rye products	184,800	.....
Malt and malt products	2,849,366	5,372,342
Wheat and wheat products	73,440	119,305
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	4,615,825	108,506
Other grain	.....	592,291
Total	35,116,807	10,254,369
Potatoes and potato products	215,860	134,463,355
Cassava and cassava products	49,237	274,900
Other materials	99,225	36,730
	Wine gallons	
Molasses	14,154,442	2,069,696
Ethyl sulphate	9,299,047	9,001,629
Sulphite liquor	11,985,200	9,569,980
Potato products	.....	1,084,277
Wood sugar liquor	853,359	.....
Other materials	2,259,797	1,919,859
	Proof gallons	
Products used in redistillation	1,465,462	6,770,162

Ammonium Benzoate—The market was rather quiet, although volume was said to equal that achieved in recent weeks. Little competition prevailed locally since production costs remain well maintained and selling prices are in line with prevailing costs of manufacture.

Ammonia Chloride—Preparations against the time a few weeks hence when distributors will cover their Winter requirements were said to be well underway and all requirements are expected to be met on a prompt delivery basis. Prices were expected to hold steady.

Amyl Acetate—Shortage of raw material continued to keep production of this item far below the requirements of manufacturing consumers. Nor do production conditions at this time suggest that there can be any early increase in the output at the distilleries from whence comes fusel oil. The market was one of strong undertones and prices with the tendency being upward.

Atropine—Prices lacked further change but the new levels set during the previous trading period were strongly entrenched. Available supplies were moderate in size and held in strong hands.

Berberine—Local producers are expected to reinstitute a price schedule on this article in the not far distant future. Goods are available but the local manufacturers are not making open market quotations at the present time.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—The strength obvious in the price of metal carried through to bismuth salts. The major items came in for a substantial and steadily maintained request and the minor materials were by no means in slow request.

Bromides—Effective September 2, major

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bromides, ammonium, 3c. per lb.
potassium, 3c. per lb.
sodium, 3c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, ¾c. per lb.
spray, ½c. per lb.
whole, roller, 4¾c. per lb.
spray, 4½c. per lb.
Silver bullion, ½c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
252.2	252.1	251.6	219.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

ALKALOIDS

GLUCOSIDES—DRUG EXTRACTIVES

1917

ACONITINE
AGARICIN
ARECOLINE
ASPIDOSPERMINE
ATROPINE
BERBERINE
CHRYSAROBIN
COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EPHEDRINE
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE
HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
OUABAIN
PHYSOSTIGMINE
PICROTOXIN
PILOCARPINE
SANGUINARINE
SANTONINE
SCOPOLAMINE
SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
YOHIMBINE

1947

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
TIPTON INDIANA U.S.A.

IODIDES

★ *Iodine Crude*
★ *Iodine* U.S.P.
★ *Potassium Iodide* U.S.P.
★ *Feeding Mixtures*

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HYDROCHLORIDE
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producers of bromides advanced spot quotations 3c. per pound, making ammonium in barrels 31c. per pound and in drums, 32c. Potassium, barrels, 28c. and kegs, 29c. Sodium, barrels, 28c. and kegs, 29c. Contract prices advance October 1. Prices on bromine, and on cadmium, calcium, ethyl, lithium, and strontium bromides were not changed by anyone.

Brucine—Fundamentally firm as to price but not in especially active demand in excess of jobbing requirements. It seems to be a matter of the availability of material and most suppliers carry comparatively light stocks at the present time.

Butyl Acetate, Alcohol — Fermentation material held strong undertones that reflected the high cost of raw material and the substantial drop in crop expectations because of the wayward season in the corn growing States of the middlewest. Wet weather delayed planting and drought cut into the crop after it was well advanced. Demand for both acetate and alcohol was maintained at excellent levels.

Caffeine—In good demand and in fair supply. Movement compared well with that in the recent past and some quarters suggested a possible rise in the consuming requirements of some buyers. Prices prevailed in very steady position.

Camphor—Sellers look forward to a revival of demand originating with those whose needs rise during the Winter months. The market has been steady in price for some weeks and during the period under review, quotations showed no signs of unsettlement. No surplus of stocks existed nor was any in sight.

Calcium Gluconate—Demand was quiet and distinctly routine during the past week. The supply was ample for more than the current requirements of manufacturing consumers. Prices seemed steady.

Castor Oil—The rising price on castor beans leaves the domestic crushers of beans rather cold. Demand for oil is insufficient to cause them promptly to reflect the changes in replacement cost of raw material. The oil in hand and to be made in the near future was said to be meeting current requirements promptly.

Chloroform—Movement of technical material showed some improvement, the same arising from industrial users whose needs had undergone moderate expansion. Demand for the USP item was routine but very steady and well maintained. Prices were firm.

Cocoa Butter—The item continued to show all the strength prevailing in raw material for a long period of time. Prices of beans vied with the excellence of consuming request to maintain butter to a very firm price position.

Codliver Oil—Winter requirements of USP oil were said to be appearing on the market, accounting for a moderate expansion in consumer interest and giving the market an exceptionally firm undertone. Shipment prices from foreign production points were also well maintained under the price fixing policy that governs in Norway especially.

Collodion—Not especially active save for the coverage of small and strictly routine requirements that have changed very little for some time past. Prices continued to reveal complete stability.

Corn Syrup—The outlook for stocks of raw material was no better than the adverse position prevailing for many weeks. Prices for grain remained very high last week and the further decrease in crop estimates tended to make them subject to further advances.

Cream of Tartar—The domestic production was said to be caring promptly for the very fair volume current requirement of most buyers. Raw material declines seemed to have stopped. Demand for cream was in good volume and the market was normally active.

Creosote—Some buyers have been disposed

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to begin coverage of their winter requirements of this article in its several forms. Their inquiries have increased moderately and they reached a market definitely very steady in price and little subject to the unsettlement of potential competition.

Diamylamine—The market continued to display price stability under the influence of the exceptionally steady movement of production into consuming channels. Firmness governed market undertones at all points.

Diethanolamine—Undertones were quiet but steady. Prices were reported well stabilized and supported by a currently satisfactory movement into manufacturing consumption. Total volume of trade was maintained at limits prevailing for some time past.

Emetine Hydrochloride—Although not expansive, demand was well maintained at recent levels and contributed to the steadiness of quotations that have not changed for a long time past. Stocks were not excessive in size but reasonable requirements could be met.

Ephedrine—Producers of the synthetic article expect a good demand when the major season for consumption arrives. It is not far away now and already some distributors show a disposition to cover requirements on a fairly substantial basis. Prices were steady.

Ethyleneglycol—Distributors of anti-freeze material have already begun to stock retail outlets with material for which major demand is now not far off. Such retail sources of supply appear to be carrying very fair stocks for this time of year.

Fishliver Oils—Exports of fish livers from Mexico to the United States during the first four months of 1947 amounted to 233,303 pounds. The 1946 exports totaled 1,081,168 pounds. In the same period, Argentina sent the United States 79,472 pounds, valued at $265,721. Argentina also sent 188,276 pounds of fish liver oils, valued at $1,848,819. The 1946 Argentine export lever was 147,039 pounds, valued at $315,658, while 543,974 pounds of oil, valued at $3,419,605, reached this country from the same source.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Unsteady conditions continued to prevail here this week in the fish-liver oils market. Supplies were good, inquiry off. Vitamin A oils, including the 1894 conversion factor in all potencies, was as follows:—8,000 to 15,000 unit oil, 14½c. to 15c. per million units; 15,000 to 30,000, 16c.; 30,000 to 60,000, 17c. to 18c.; 60,000 to 100,000, 20c. to 22c.; 100,000 to 150,000, 25c. to 26c.; 150,000 to 200,000, 26c. to 28c.; concentrates, 500,000, 33c. to 34c., and a million units 38c.

Formaldehyde—Demand continued to run in high gear, pressing production steadily and hard at all times. Raw material availability is not too satisfactory and is likely to remain less than actual requirements until such time as the production of methanol shall have been expanded in keeping with the present program of producers.

Glycerin—Production was said to be running to fair-sized totals and to be caring fairly well for the current requirements of buyers. However, producers hope for an expanded consumer market and while some signs point in that direction, an aid in that development would be a greater availability of raw material at more attractive prices.

Hexamethylenetetramine—The raw material situation tends to keep output of this article within conservative limits. The need continued to be substantial and movement of an exceptionally steady sort works to the maintenance of a relatively strong price position.

Iodine and Iodides—The market was steady to firm. Major iodides came in for sustained demand and the movement created additional strength to that stemmed from the present cost of raw material. Stocks were in excellent position, especially as to crude, for which no manufacturer seems to suffer at the present time.

Magnesia—Calcined material was in good request. Orders were numerous if not exceptionally large in quantities required and the business done was at prices generally reported as being firm. Supply was equal to the present sale of manufacturing consumers.

Magnesium Carbonate—Trade was steady but routine. Buyers took normal requirements, the total volume of which compared with transactions during each of the recent weeks. Prices ruled steadily throughout the period and prevailed in a not very competitive market, a fact traceable to the stability of all production costs.

Menthol—Most of the larger manufacturing consumers appear to hold fair-sized inventories of this material and the result last week was a period in which transactions were well within jobbing limitations at all times. The steadiness of replacement costs and the prices paid for present spot stocks tended to prevent price fluctuations during the period under review.

Methyl Acetone—One group of producers

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Sodium Cyanate, Tech Pure

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Uses: Organic syntheses, e.g., preparation of ureas and semi-carbazides; intermediate in manufacture of medicinals for treatment of amoebic type infections.

Methyl Iodide, C.P

Props: Water white liquid; B.R. 40-44° C.; Sp. Gr. 25/25 2.24-2.27; Ref. Index: 1.529 at 21° C.; Miscible with ether or alcohol; water solubility 2.0%.

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announced lower prices during the previous week, setting carlots at 50c. per gallon and less than carlots at 57c. This group was not offering in tankcar quantities. Another group when checked for possible price changes last week reported no change in their previously announced schedule, keeping drums carlots at 67c.; less carlots, 78c., and tanks, 60c.

Milk Powder—Production was reported declining at a more rapid rate and improved buying of present output came even as supplies became narrower. Some buyers were disposed to trade more actively in future deliveries but were rarely successful in persuading producers to undertake such commitments. Prices were higher and harder as follows at the close of the period:—Skimmed milk powder, roller process, 10¼c. to 11¼c. per pound; spray process, 11c. to 11¾c.; whole milk powder, roller process, 37¼c. to 39¼c.; spray process, 37¼c. to 40¼c. Purchases made by the Department of Agriculture in the week ended August 23 totaled 4,872,167 puonds of spray process skimmed milk powder, bringing the total this year to that date to 129,266,617 pounds. To the same date last year, the total was 60,147,950 pounds. Skimmed milk roller process powder, 1,026,332 pounds; to that date this year, 74,342,419 pounds; to same date last year, 52,376,484 pounds.

Penicillin—No further change came in prices for this article, the supply of which was reported excellent and providing well for both domestic and export requirements.

Perchloroethylene—Stability was the feature in the market—stability in both demand and price. Total needs ran to excellent figures and tended to keep conservative the reserves held by most suppliers of the article. Undertones were very firm.

Phenolphthalein — Normal requirements were in the market and deliveries against the very fair sized total volume of orders were said to be satisfactorily prompt. Prices remained in highly stable position and signs of an early change in the schedule were lacking.

Podophyllin—The price trend in raw material has been toward easier position of late and some suppliers intimated that the position of the derived material had become slightly unsettled in view of the possible competition that could develop later on.

Quinine—According to the Drug and Chemical Division, Department of Commerce, exports of cinchona bark from the Netherlands East Indies are again entering the world markets. The first exports of bark to the United States in postwar years were made during the first quarter of 1947 when shipments amounted to 122,309 pounds.

The political situation in the Far East has not improved of late. Though a truce between Indonesians and the Dutch is supposed to be in effect, fighting that results in death continued on however a minor scale and delays the day when a composition of their differences will be the forerunner of a completely restored and vigorous trade in the exportation of cinchona bark to American quinine makers and of quinine in all its forms to those who distribute Dutch production.

Rochelle Salt—Stocks were said to be in more liberal supply and the movement has become steadier and more satisfactory to buyers. Raw material declines have been checked for the time being at least. Demand for the salt was very fair in size.

Salicin—Britain has yet to resume her export of this by-product of the Belgian willow basket industry and, hence the spot market remains lacking in supplies at whatever price. Also, there is no pressing demand at the moment.

Saligen—Stability prevailed so far as the price of this article was concerned and the movement remained distinctly routine but close to its normal volume throughout the past week.

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APMA Group Chairmen Appointed by Rogers

President James L. Rogers of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has appointed the following committee chairmen for the 1947-8 term:—

Arbitration, George R. Flint, of Flint, Eaton & Co., Decatur, Ill.

Catalog simplification, Dr. Charles E. Vanderkleed, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Contract, Dr. Frank B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company Division of Allied Laboratories, Indianapolis; subgroup on minimal laboratory standards, Dr. Noel Foss, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Entertainment, Lee Klemmer, of *Modern Medicine*, New York; golf, Charles H. Slater, of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.; guest and greeters, R. P. Neptune, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York; ladies, F. A. Degemer, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York.

Industry and business policy, Elmer Bobst, of the William R. Warner Company, New York.

Legislative, K. F. Valentine, of the Pitman-Moore Company Division of Allied Laboratories, Indianapolis.

Membership, E. G. Strasenburgh, of the R. J. Strasenburgh Company, Rochester, N. Y.; associates, R. H. Clark, of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Memorials, Carroll Dunham Smith, of the Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

Postwar disposal of surplus drugs, F. O. Burns, of the First Texas Chemical Manufacturing Company, Dallas.

Production, Eastern section, H. B. Fonda, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., New York; Western section, Dr. William W. Hosler, of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Publicity, John W. McPherrin, of *American Druggist*, New York.

Registration, Richard M. Yale, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Sales and advertising, Eastern section, Paul Folsom, of Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company; Western section, George Orr, of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati.

Scientific, Eastern section, Dr. F. Yonkman, of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.; Western section, F. J. Bandelin, of Flint, Easton & Co., Decatur, Ill.; subgroup on sanitary conditions, Dr. D. M. Copley, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

Social and economic development, S. DeWitt Clough, of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Trade-names, C. H. Taylor, of the Chicago Pharmacal Company, Chicago.

Transportation, Harry H. Carnahan, of the Medical Arts Supply Company, Huntington, W. Va.

Dr. E. H. Volwiler, of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been named chairman of the research board. No changes have been made in the personnel of the research advisory board or the scientific advisory committee on the annual award.

British Drug Imports In Jan.-Apr. Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

British imports of quinine and quinine salts during the January-April period of 1947 amounted to 483,205 ounces, an advance of 35,000 ounces over the corresponding period in 1946, according to a recent Department of Commerce report. In the same period, however, imports of medicinal oil declined to 13,800 pounds from 150,000 pounds in the first four months of 1946.

Menthol imported into Great Britain during the four-month period of this year totaled 14,986 pounds, compared with the 115,148 pounds imported in the like period last year. Proprietary medicines imported increased in value to £61,952 in the first four months of 1947, from £8,600 in the corresponding period of 1946.

Petgrave Joins Penick

R. O. Petgrave has been added to the staff of S. B. Penick & Co., manufacturer of botanical products and fine chemicals, New York. During the war, Mr. Petgrave was senior examiner of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in charge of strategic drugs.

Trade Briefs

Fleischmann division of Standard Brands, Inc., has named G. Ellis Johnston New York district sales manager.

Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, has designed a nomograph which determines correct sighting angles and locations for radiation measurement of extreme processing temperature.

Roche-Organon, Inc., manufacturer of hormone products, Nutley, N. J., is offering pharmacists two hormone manuals, "Male Sex Hormone Therapy" and "Female Sex Hormone Therapy," for their prescription room libraries.

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AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
ANISE OIL—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, American Flyer, Hongkong
ANTIMONY ORE—698 bgs, National Lead Co, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
ARROWROOT—2,900 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc, Alcoa Cavalier, St Vincent
ARTISTS' MATERIALS—25 cs, Winsor & Newton, Koloa Victory, London
BALATA—11 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
26 pkgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Santa Rosa, Curacao
65 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Trinidad
14 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Santa Cecilia, Buenaventura
BARYTES, CRUDE—2,256 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Buckeye State, Walton
BEES WAX—22 bgs, Universal Investment Co, Cable Eye, Havana
109 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Norman J Colman, Porto Alegre
112 bgs, F A Bromund Co, Norman J Colman, Porto Alegre
100 bgs, F Baillargeon, Norman J Colman, Porto Alegre
BILE—3 bbls, Fred Stearns & Co, Cristobal, Havana
12 trcs, Kanders & Co, Mormactral, Santos
5 cks, East Asiatic Co, Mormactral, Santos
BONES—59,914 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana
670 bgs, J C Gilbert, Santa Eliana, Barranquilla
BUTTONLAC—150 bgs, Exhibitor, Calcutta
CANARY SEED—500 bgs, National City Bank, North Haven, Tanger
500 bgs, North American Continent Co, North Haven, Tanger
215 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, North Haven, Tanger
CANDELILLA WAX—1,125 bgs, Banca Nac De C Exterior S A, Cable Eye, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rudolph L Friedler, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, L Furth, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Catz American Co, Aandyk, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—30 cs, Coastal Defender, Puerto Barrios
CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—106 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Roybank, Cochin
CASSIA—100 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, American Flyer, Hongkong
352 bls, C T Wilson & Co, American Flyer, Hongkong
FISTULA—6 bls, E Meer & Co, Roybank, Vizagapatam
CASTOR BEANS—8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactral, Santos
771 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
1,600 bgs, Tunley & Co, Mormacdore, Santos
CASTOR OIL—3 dms, Coastal Defender, Puerto Barrios
CERAMIC COLORS—11 cs, Croxall Chemical Supply Co, Media, Liverpool
CHALK—1,000 bgs, N H Wertzner, Nampa Victory, Antwerp
CHILLIES—85 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
CHROME ORE—2,457 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Sun, Lourenco Marques
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—60 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
40 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Aandyk, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—200 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Exhibitor, Colombo
157 bls, Exhibitor, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Exhibitor, Colombo
COBALT FINES—77 cks, African Metal Corp, Stavelot, Antwerp
COCA LEAVES—121 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Santa Barbara, Salvarry
COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—500 bgs, National Carbon Co, Santa Rosa, Curacao
284 bgs, National Carbon Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
2,400 bgs, Exhibitor, Colombo
COD LIVERS—48 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
4 cks, Silmo Chemical Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
COD OIL—100 dms, C A Andres, Fort Townsend, St Johns
52 cks, F W Damon, Fort Townsend, St Johns
8 dms, F W Damon, Fort Townsend, St Johns
100 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Fort Townsend, St Johns
100 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, Fort Amherst, St Johns
500 bbls, Upjohn & Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
60 cks, F N Damon, Fort Amherst, St Johns
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
60 dms, Vetaron Chemical Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
50 dms, Bowring & Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
50 cks, Bowring & Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
50 dms, Arista Oil Product Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
COLORS, EARTH—336 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Creighton Victory, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—2,557 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Talisman, Matadi
200 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Talisman, Matadi
982 baskets, O G Innes Corp, James McCoch, Makassar
1 basket, Catz American Co, James McCoch, Makassar
COTTONSEED MEAL—3,558 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, North Haven, Lisbon
CRESYLIC ACID—95 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Media, Liverpool
108 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Mary Austin, Manchester
50 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Mary Austin, Manchester
430 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Mary Austin, Manchester
498 dms, Whitney National Bank, Mary Austin, Manchester
100 dms, Schenectady Varnish Co, Mary Austin, Manchester
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Mary Austin, Manchester
CYANIDE, PRECIPITATED—8 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Cecilia, Puna
DAMMAR GUM—1 cs, Catz American Co, James McCoch, Tandjong Priok
DEXTRIN—100 bls, C Eisman, Veendam, Rotterdam
DIAMOND BLACK—2 dms, Compex Corp, Media, Liverpool
DOGWOOD BARK—72 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
DYES, ANILIN—3 dms, Ciba Co, Mary Austin, Manchester
18 kgs, Sandoz Chemical Works, Sobieski, Genoa
ESSENTIAL OIL—3 dms, 3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Sobieski, Cannes
FISH LIVERS—12 dms, International Fisheries Corp, North Haven, Lisbon
FLUORSPAR—3 bbls, Braden Copper Co, Fort Townsend, St Johns
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
102,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
GAS OIL—103,455 bbls, First National Oil Corp, Phantom Hill, Tampico
GINGER OIL—2 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Koloa Victory, London
GLUESTOCK—150 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co, American Flyer, Hongkong
485 bgs, Karr, Ellis & Co, Media, Liverpool
145 bgs, National City Bank, Mury Austin, Manchester
GLYCOL—8 dms, Hills Bros, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
GRAPHITE—52 bgs, Refractory Products Co, Cable Eye, Havana
20 bgs, Koloa Victory, London
148 bgs, National City Bank, North Haven, Tanger
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Exhibitor, Colombo
500 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Exhibitor, Colombo
GYPSUM—5,000 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall, Dingwall
10,207 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
2,302 tons, National Gypsum Co, Simcoe, Walton
2,325 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Rita, Hellsborough
11,706 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
HAARLEM OIL—2 cs, Holland American Trading Co, Aandyk, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—22 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Santa Rosa, Curacao
IRON OXIDE—1,120 bgs, Koloa Victory, London
KOLA NUTS—44 bgs, J A Manton Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
LEMONGRASS OIL—17 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Roybank, Cochin
10 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Inc, Roybank, Cochin
6 dms, W J Bush & Co, Roybank, Cochin
1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
LIME JUICE—50 cartons, Maxfield & McLeer, Koloa Victory, London
35 cks, Corn Exchange Bank, Alcoa Cavalier, Trinidad
LIQUIDAMBAR—5 dms, Cories Trading Corp, Coastal Defender, Puerto Barrios
LOCUST BEAN GUM—10 tons, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Mampa Victory, Antwerp
MACE—4 cs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, St Lucia
7 bgs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
82 cs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
30 cs, C T Wilson & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
30 cs, A G Dunn, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
14 cs, Catz American Co, James McCoch, Makassar
10 cs, Karl H Landers, Inc, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
13 cs, G L Curtin Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
30 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Media, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—1,248 bgs, Roybank, Madras
MENTHOL—50 cs, Geo Uhe & Co, Mormacdore, Santos
52 cs, Geismar & Co, Mormacdore, Santos
MICA—16 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Exhibitor, Calcutta
146 cs, W Richman Supply Corp, Exhibitor, Calcutta
27 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
61 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Exhibitor, Calcutta
MOLASSES—458 tons, Standard Brands, Inc, Santa Barbara, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
MYROBALAN EXTRACT—40 bgs, Vermilya Corp, Media, Liverpool
MYRRH GUM—20 cs, Paul & Stein Bros, Roybank, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—42 dms, Philipp Bros, Inc, Moline Victory, Durban
NIGER GUM—24 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Talisman, Lagos
NIGER SEED—200 bgs, Hinton & Co, Roybank, Vizagapatam
NUTMEGS—8 bgs, Max Van Pels, Norman J Colman, Porto Alegre
60 bgs, Koloa Victory, London
37 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, St Lucia
380 bgs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
56 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
25 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
25 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
50 bgs, J A McGlade, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
28 bgs, J Berlage & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
28 bgs, Raphael & Sons, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
156 bgs, A G Dunn, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
50 Mincing Trading Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
22 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
25 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
200 bgs, G L Curtin Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
25 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
25 bgs, Karl H Landers, Inc, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
OCHER—400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Moline Victory, Durban
ORTHOCRESOL—48 dms, Media, Liverpool
PALM OIL—2,191 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Talisman, Matadi
PAPAIN—187 cs, S B Penick & Co, African Crescent, Mombasa
84 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, African Crescent, Mombasa
19 cs, Peek & Velsor, African Crescent, Mombasa
14 cs, American Ferment Co, African Crescent, Mombasa
12 cs, National City Bank, African Crescent, Mombasa
7 pkgs, Biddle-Sawyer Corp, Exhibitor, Colombo
PEATMOSS—650 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—3 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Maiden Creek, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
552 bgs, M Golombeck, Cable Eye, Vera Cruz
69 bgs, International Credit Handel, Creighton Victory, Rotterdam
WHITE—100 bgs, A G Dunn, American Flyer, Hongkong
70 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Aandyk, Rotterdam

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PETROLEUM, CRUDE—124,588 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
122,132 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Shabonee, Puerto La Cruz
103,686 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Bladenburg, Caripito
100,073 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulflight, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—34 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Kadien, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Creighton Victory, Rotterdam
POTASH SALT—33 kgs, A Gusmer, Inc, Koloa Victory, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—300 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Media, Liverpool
QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Chase National Bank, Cable Eye, Tampico
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Stavelot, Antwerp
3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Parkersburg, Antwerp
SAFFRON—1 cs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Inc, North Haven, Leixoes
SAGO FLOUR—735 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, James McCoch, Singapore
SADDLE SOAP—100 cartons, J J Gavin & Co, Koloa Victory, London
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Exhibitor, Calcutta
250 bgs, The Montrose Corp, Exhibitor, Calcutta
816 bgs, Exhibitor, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, American Flyer, Hongkong
101 bls, National City Bank, Roybank, Port Sudan
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Exhibitor, Calcutta
250 bgs, Exhibitor, Calcutta
SODA MONOHYDRATE—255 dms, Yardley & Co, Media, Liverpool
TANTALITE ORE—813 bgs, Philipp Bros, Talisman, Matadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,667 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacteal, Santos
20 bgs, H Maus, Mormacteal, Santos
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Mormacteal, Santos
TARA—325 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Santa Cecilia, Callao
TEAWASTE—4,947 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Exhibitor, Calcutta
VANADIUM ORE—2,770 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Santa Cecilia, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—146 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, James McCoch, Tandjong Priok
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, J D Walsh Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK—5,471 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Moline Victory, Durban
EXTRACT—7,250 bgs, Vermilye Corp, African Crescent, Durban
11,404 bgs, Farkey Importing Co, African Crescent, Mombasa
WOOL GREASE—20 dms, Goldschmidt Chemical Corp, Mary Austin, Manchester

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—2,469 tons, 13 cwt, American Metal Co, African Crescent, Lourenco Marques
995 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Crescent, Lourenco Marques
IRON ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Maiden Creek, Masinloc
NUTMEGS—28 bgs, Parrish Bros, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
PEATMOSS—400 half bls, Carl Gastmeyer, Inc, Creighton Victory, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—50 bgs, Parrish Bros, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Kingston

Boston

COD OIL—100 cks, First National Bank, Fort Townsend, St Johns
GLUESTOCK—217 rolls, H Remis & Co, Santa Eliana, Barranquilla
17 rolls, J Gorvers & Co, Santa Eliana, Barranquilla
GUM, TEXTILE—120 cks, J P Marston & Co, Mary Austin, Manchester

Norfolk

MICA SCRAP—607 bgs, Exhibitor, Calcutta

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS—500 bgs, Philip Carey Mfg Co, Moline Victory, Lourenco Marques
CHROME ORE—4,351,200 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Moline Victory, Lourenco Marques
2,247,450 lbs, Frank Samuels & Co, Inc, Moline Victory, Lourenco Marques
VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Cable Eye, Vera Cruz

Burchard Retires From Geological Survey

Edwin D. Burchard, who has been district engineer in charge of water surface investigations in North Carolina for the U. S. Geological Survey for the past twenty-three years, has retired and will be succeeded by Edward B. Rice, who has been with the survey for the past eighteen years. William R. Eaton will succeed Mr. Rice in his former position in Louisiana.

Glass Container Shipments Off

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in July were 5,235,514, as compared with 5,699,997 in June, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purpose was 846,560 in July, against 761,780 in June; chemicals, 347,397 in July, against 355,278 in June; toiletries, 320,635 in July, against 283,221 in June.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in July was 2,861,845, as compared with 2,616,124 in June. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 187,971 in July, against 208,981 in June; chemicals, 49,533 in July, against 77,353 in June; toiletries, 97,878 in July, against 54,926 in June.

Prime Coatings Booklet Offered

The American Gum Importers Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., is issuing "Prime Coatings—An Investigation and Evaluation," which is the second in a series of such publications. The first was "Some Aspects of Practical Lacquer Formulation." Copies are available on request to the company, whose address is 360 Furman street.

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Foodstuffs Exports, Imports Increased in Jan.-June

OPD Washington Bureau

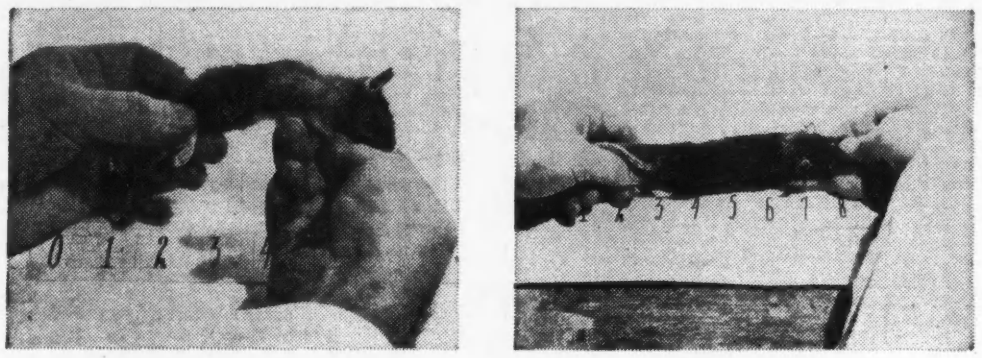
The office of international trade of the Department of Commerce has announced that exports of foodstuffs from the United States during the first half of 1947 totaled $1,241,000,000, an increase of $30,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1946, while imports of foodstuffs during the first six months of this year reached a total of $831,000,000, an increase of $198,000,000 over the like period last year.

Included in the products which accounted for the increase of exports this year were:—cornstarch and cornflour, up 377 percent in quantity and 358 percent in value; crude soybean oil, up 311 percent in quantity and 713 percent in value, and inedible tallow, up 351 percent in quantity and 767 percent in value.

Major increases in imports during the 1947 period, compared with 1946, was recorded for unground black pepper, which rose 3,212 percent in quantity and 6,400 percent in value. Among imported non-food agricultural products showing the greatest increases in the 1947 period were:—copra, up 226 percent in quantity and 900 percent in value; linseed oil, up 226 percent in quantity and 947 percent in value, and tung oil, up 1,185 percent in quantity and 1,248 percent in value.

Imports of cocoa beans showed a decrease of 7 percent in quantity, but an increase of 150 percent in value. Exports of flaxseed were down 93 percent in quantity and 79 percent in value, and of cod-liver oil were down 40 percent in quantity and 25 percent in value.

PANTOTHENIC ACID MAKES A DIFFERENCE!



Pantothenic Acid deficient rat and normal rat, 30 days after weaning. The only difference in their rations was omission of pantothenic acid from ration of smaller rat. But that omission was the difference between alopecia, graying hair, encrustation around the eyes, and generally poor growth in one rat—and sleek, black hair, clear eyes and healthy, normal growth in the other rat.

Tests on experimental animals indicate that pantothenic acid is a B-Vitamin which is fundamental to life itself.

Does your multi-vitamin formula contain 5 or 10 times as much "Capa" as thiamin? Tests prove that experimental animals need 5 to 10 times more pantothenic acid than thiamin . . . and the trend is toward higher levels of pantothenate in multi-vitamin and B-complex formulas for human consumption. A moderate increase in the "Capa" content of your formula may well make more than a moderate difference in its effectiveness for the physician, the patient and you.

A Nopco representative will be glad to discuss the facts about pantothenic acid with you at any time. Just write to Nopco Chemical Company, 10 First Street, Harrison, N. J.

NOPCO OFFERS
dl-Calcium Pantothenate-Nopco
...a white, odorless powder, guaranteed 49% active, priced to permit a 20% saving in cost.

ALSO AVAILABLE
- Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory-Nopco...the pure, white, odorless, 100% active crystalline salt.
- Beta-Alanine . . . important ingredient in pantothenate production.

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FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION
HARRISON, N. J.
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Pioneer producers of calcium pantothenate, Natural A and D Concentrates, and Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate . . . a naturally rich source of pantothenic acid.

NOPCO "EVOLVED THRU RESEARCH"

Mining Engineers Elect Petroleum Division Officers

The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers has elected Irwin W. Alcorn, of Pure Oil Company, Houston, Tex., chairman of its petroleum division. Together with other officers, he will be installed at the institute's annual meeting in New York in February.

Vice-chairmen elected are Paul E. Fitzgerald, of Dowell, Inc., Tulsa, Okla., and Carlton Beal, consulting petroleum engineer of Los Angeles. They will replace Lloyd Elkins, of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, and John H. Murrell, of DeGolyer & MacNaughton, Dallas, and Mr. Alcorn will take the position vacated by Howard C. Pyle, vice-president of the Bank of America, Los Angeles.

Atomic Energy Commission Names Old Consultant

Dr. Bruce S. Old has been named chief metallurgist of the division of research of the Atomic Energy Commission. He will continue his work with Arthur D. Little, Inc., industrial research laboratory, Cambridge, Mass., and will assist in organizing the work of the commission in the metallurgical field while on a part-time leave of absence from the company.

Dr. Old, who has been prominent in the development of a technique for operating pig-iron blast furnaces under pressure, served during the war in the office of research and invention of the Navy, where he aided in the planning and coordinating of research on guided missles, jet propulsion and metallurgy.

Hillhouse Leaves OIT For Dyestuffs Firm Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Frank Hillhouse, chief of the organic chemical section of the chemical division of the Office of International Trade, has resigned to accept appointment as manager of the export department of Southern Dyestuffs Corporation, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Hillhouse has been in government service specializing in dyestuffs and other organic chemicals for about five and one-half years. Previously, he was, for a number of years, connected with the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

National Petroleum Council Gets Four New Members

Four new members were appointed to the National Petroleum Council last week by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug. They are Bruce K. Brown, president of Pan American Petroleum Corporation, New Orleans; Alexander Fraser, president of Shell Union Oil Company; Ardon B. Judd, president of Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association, and Russel S. Williams, president of Individually Branded Petroleum Associations of America.

Smith-Dorsey Co. Gives Rutin Research Grant

The Smith-Dorsey Company, Lincoln, Nebr., has made a research grant to the University of Nebraska for the study of rutin. The work will be under the direction of Dr. Harry Miller, director of the university's chemurgy project, who intends to select varieties of buckwheat which are high in rutin content and conduct plant breeding studies in an attempt to develop a superior strain.

Brunton Injured in Fall

John G. Brunton, eastern sales manager of agricultural chemicals for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, was seriously injured in a fall from a balcony at the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., where he was attending last week's meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association. Mr. Brunton, who was leaning against a railing which gave way and precipitated him to the roof of a porch beneath, was taken to Spring Lake hospital where the extent of his injuries was not immediately determined.

German Chemical Output

—Continued from page 3

with a capacity of 2,500 tons of sulphur dyes.

One pharmaceutical plant for the production of atabrine will be available for reparations. This will leave the bizonal area with a capacity equal to about 87 percent of prewar production.

In the miscellaneous chemical groups, a capacity greater than the prewar level of production will be retained. About 15 percent of the capacity will be available for reparations. In the basic, organic, and inorganic chemical industries, sufficient capacity will be retained to permit output at about prewar levels. Not more than 17 percent of present capacity will be removed as reparations.

The bizonal copper requirements are 93 percent of estimated current refining capacity. Fabricating capacity for 215,000 tons of copper in the bizonal area will be retained, as compared with 140,000 tons for all of Germany under the old plan. This will make available for reparations one smelter plant and appreciable quantities of fabrication facilities, including special pieces of equipment that are surplus to individual plants.

The production of aluminum, beryllium, vanadium and magnesium is prohibited under the previous level of industry plan. No plants in these industries will be made available for reparations purposes pending further review. No change is proposed in the arrangements made under the previous plan in regard to ball bearings, synthetic ammonia, synthetic rubber, and synthetic gasoline and oil.

Figures contained in the announcement of the new production levels for various classes of chemicals not only show the rate at which the industry will be allowed to operate on the basis of 1936 prices but also provide some idea of how great an expansion took place in the industry from 1936.

In the case of basic chemicals (not further defined), the new level is 105 per cent of the 1936 production valued at 270,000,000 rms, or 283,000,000 rms which is equal to 98 per cent of existing capacity valued at 288,000,000 rms. For synthetic ammonia it is 124 per cent of the 1936 production valued at 95,000,000 rms, or 118,000,000 rms which is equal to 100 per cent of existing capacity.

For inorganic chemicals the new level is 100 percent of the 1936 production which had a value of 180,000,000 rms. It is only 75 per cent of the existing capacity of 240,000,000 rms., however. For miscellaneous chemicals (including military explosives), the new level is 97 per cent of the 1936 production valued at 1,095,000,000 rms, or 1,066,000,000 rms which is equal to 38 per cent of the existing capacity valued at 2,821,000,000 rms.

For organic chemicals, the new level is 100 per cent of the 1936 production valued at 160,000,000 rms. This is 71 per cent of the existing capacity valued at 225,000,000 rms. The level of dyestuffs production is 96 per cent of the 1936 production valued at 180,000,000 rms, or 173,000,000 rms which is equal to 98 per cent of the existing capacity valued at 176,000,000 rms.

Pharmaceutical production is to be limited to 84 per cent of the 1936 value of 270,000,000 rms, or 228,000,000 rms which is equal to 87 per cent of existing capacity valued at 263,000,000 rms. The new level for tar distillation is 84 per cent of the 1936 value of 75,000,000 rms, or 63,000,000 rms which is equal to the existing capacity of this industry.

Willis Heads Research For Kellex Corporation

The Kellex Corporation, subsidiary of the M. W. Kellogg Company, has named H. Hugh Willis director of research and development. In this capacity, he will have charge of all research and development on nuclear energy, and will assist in certain phases of guided missiles development.

Mr. Willis has had many years of experience in organizing research projects, particularly in the field of electronics, and was formerly chief research director and vice-president of Sperry Gyroscope Company and vice-president for engineering and product development of Eversharp, Inc.

Sherwin-Williams Opens Great Lakes Division

Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, today opened its Great Lakes Industrial division in Grand Rapids, Mich., to make available complete finishing service to manufacturers in that area. Offices are at 112-118 South Division avenue. Frank E. Ehrett, Western Michigan industrial representative since 1936, has been appointed manager of the division.

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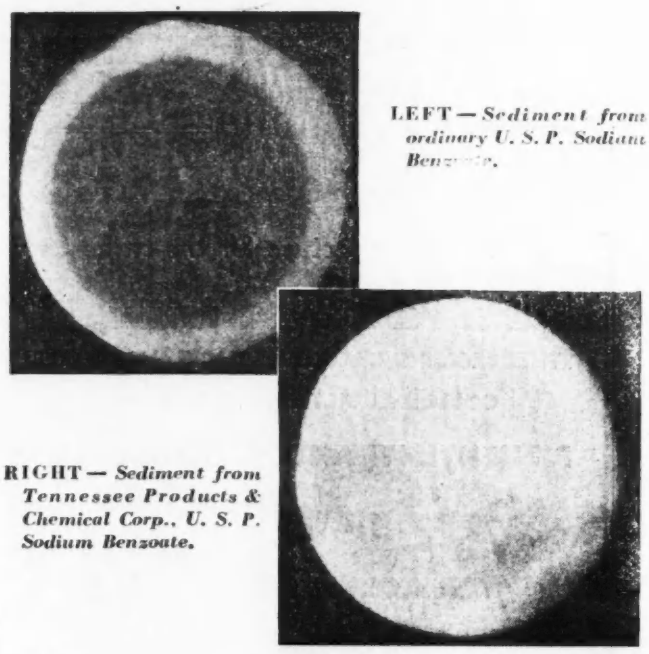

LEFT — *Sediment from ordinary U. S. P. Sodium Benzoate.*

RIGHT — *Sediment from Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., U. S. P. Sodium Benzoate.*

If you are interesed in high purity along with the best of service, specify *Tennessee Products Sodium Benzoate.* Available in both flake and powdered form.

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Laboratories Council Adds Two New Members

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories has elected to membership Container Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, and Penniman & Browne of Baltimore. The former firm maintains laboratories in New York, Chicago and San Francisco for testing and research of containers. The latter has for many years served the fertilizer, pharmaceutical and chemicals industries in Baltimore.

Botanical Drug Crop

—Continued from page 5

carryover of large, unused inventories in warehouse, thus curbing their need to buy new crop goods and influencing the operations at the collection depots.

In one collection depot area, gatherers in the hills went in heavily for growing beans this summer. Hillsides abound in stands of corn and almost every farm has its tobacco planting. These agricultural activities drew heavily on labor usually active in drug collection, the financial return from food products now commanding high prices being far larger than the cash money returns from botanical drug collection.

In another area, high wages paid by industrial jobs attracted former collectors of drugs. In yet a third area, the depot buyer, having in mind the alleged, large carryover inventories of manufacturing consumers, reduced prices offered the gatherers. He had reasoned that drugs would be gathered anyway and that he could replenish stocks at lower cost. Exactly the opposite happened because the gatherers refused to collect drugs at the prices offered in this instance. Regarding this result, the mountain folk said that their cash money returns were too small for the labor involved—though they said it much more vividly and picturesquely than that. The "peddlers" intimated that the live chickens and eggs they brought to town, along with gunny sacks, cotton flour bags and bags of paper filled with botanical drugs, brought them more money because their loads of crude drugs were far smaller than normal and food prices were higher.

It has been said that it takes a strong back and a weak mind to gather botanical drugs. In the collection year of 1947 many sturdy mountain folk have put their strong backs into work more profitable than gathering botanics. In place of weak minds—if ever there were any—is the shrewdness of the mountain people in making strong backs produce the largest cash money returns for the labor involved. The low level of botanical drug intake at the depots is clinching testimony to that effect.

Unless crude drug demand remains light, many a consumer not now blessed with large reserve inventories of crude drugs is apt to learn of mountaineer independence and shrewdness the hard way during the consuming season of 1947-1948. So say the southern botanical collection depot operators in the principal domestic primary market.

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Australia Bans Import Of 32 Commodities

Australia has banned the import of thirty-two categories of goods as part of its dollar saving drive, and is continuing a review of products imported from the dollar areas to determine whether further restriction may be necessary in the future.

Among the products for which Australia no longer will grant licenses for import from dollar areas are the following:—Preparations for use in the manufacture of cosmetics; pliofilm; French chalk and other preparations of stearite; preparations for use in the manufacture of cordial, and paper of various types. In addition, import of proprietary medicines and raw materials for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, unrefined fish oil, and chicle, will be permitted only in reduced quantities.

Bjorksten Laboratories Adds Two to Staff

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Chicago, has added Harry DeWalt, jr., and Marian C. Stoffel to its staff as research chemist and technical secretary, respectively. Miss Stoffel has served as research assistant with the Illinois State Geological Survey and as executive secretary for the Nylen Products Company, St. Joseph, Mich.

First USP XIII Pharmacopoeia Sheet Supplement Issued

The committee of revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America has issued the first USP XIII sheet supplement, which is being mailed to registered pharmacists in many states by the secretaries of the boards of pharmacy. Copies may be obtained from the committee direct at no charge, but the number of the USP XIII Pharmacopoeia should be given when requesting them.

Bristol-Myers' Executives To Study European Industry

Philip C. Sayres, executive vice-president of Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, and Dr. Amel R. Mcnotti, vice-president and director of research of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Bristol-Myers subsidiary, Syracuse, have left for England on an extended tour of the company's affiliations there and in other parts of Europe.

Main purpose of the trip, it was announced, is to study new developments in the pharmaceutical industry and to survey the possibility of creating research fellowships for Bristol Laboratories in Europe. The men will also investigate specialized apparatus for the manufacture of raw materials.

Bids Wanted

—*Continued from page 4*

Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 12, September 29.

Margarine, 3,000 pounds, Department of Jusice (Lewisburg, Pa.) invitation 14-2129, September 11.

Oxygen, as required through June 30, 1948, Veterans Administration (Brooklyn 5, N. Y.) invitation 48-10, September 11.

Paint, enamel, 2,500 gallons, Department of Justice (Lewisburg, Pa.) schedule JFI-14-2750, September 26, 21,171 gallons, Army Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 83, September 17.

Paint, various, 1,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Louisville 3, Ky.) invitation 42, September 12, and 1,000 gallons, invitation 46, September 11; 10,000 pounds, District of Columbia Government (Washington 4, D. C.) schedule 10523-A, September 18.

Potassium sulphate, 115,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 78, September 15.

Red toner, 500 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation BEP-147, September 12.

Soap, chip, 11,200 pounds, Army Quartermaster (Oakland 14, Calif.) invitation 22, September 12.

Starch, corn or wheat, 11,500 metric tons, Army Quartermaster's Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 90, September 12; laundry, 2,400 pounds, Army Quartermaster (Oakland 14, Calif.) invitation 22, September 12.

Trichloro ethylene, 530 gallons, Army Air Corps (Brookley Field, Ala.) September 25.

Vinegar, 1,050,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster (Chicago 9, Ill.) invitation 54, September 16.

Yellow pigment, fluorescent, 600 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation BEP-148, September 12.

Trade Briefs

R. L. Watkins Company, division of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been named distributor for "Astring-O-Sol" mouth wash for the United States. The product is manufactured by Frederick Stearns & Co.

Charles A. Smullen, formerly western manager of Drug Trade News and Food Field Reporter and previously on the sales staff of American Druggist Magazine, has joined the advertising staff of Secret Magazine.

Liggett Drug Company, New York, has sold the nine-story manufacturing building at 342-356 West Fourth street, New York, to Jack D. Weiler and William Kaufman. The purchasing agreement calls for the vacating of the entire precises before January 1, 1948.

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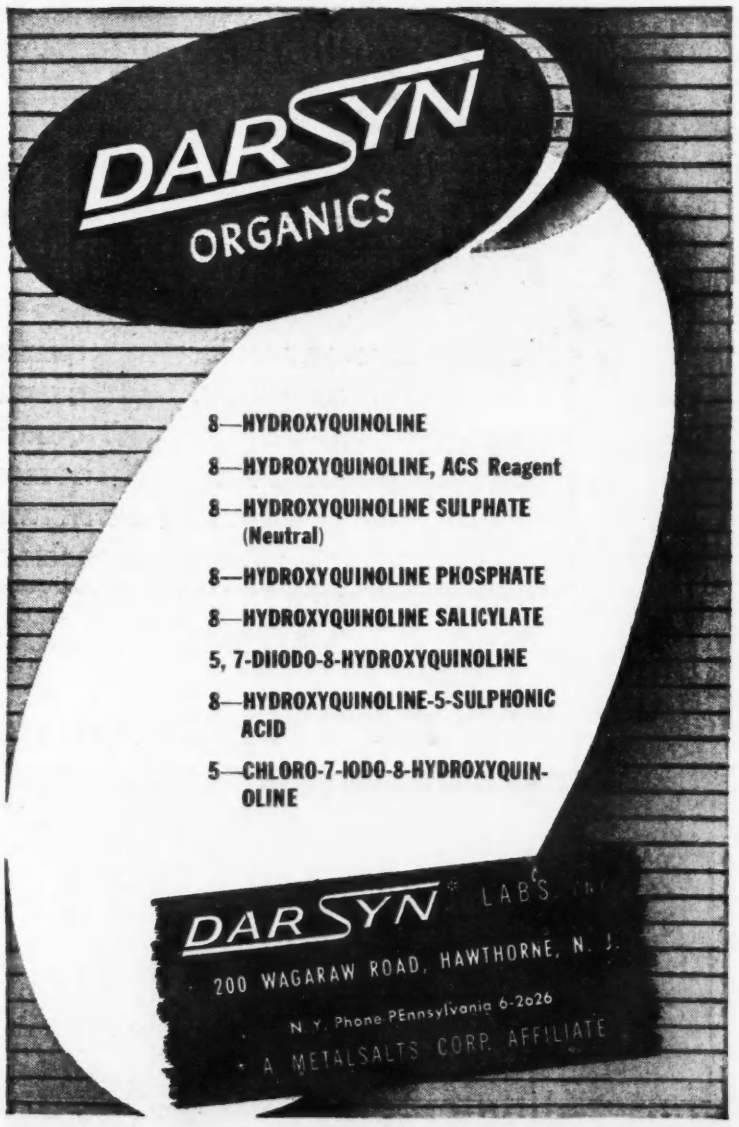

PENICK QUININE

RELEASED — FOR ALL GENERAL USE . . .

On August 21, 1947 the Office of Materials Distribution, (United States Department of Commerce) announced that applications through primary distributors for Quinine will be considered for all general use.

Until now all supplies have been limited to straight Quinine dosage use only.

Reasonable amounts of Quinine will be made available for the manufacture of proprietary, industrial and other products—

Send us your orders for prompt shipment from our warehouse stocks.

S. B. Penick & Company are primary manufacturers of the following Cinchona Alkaloids—

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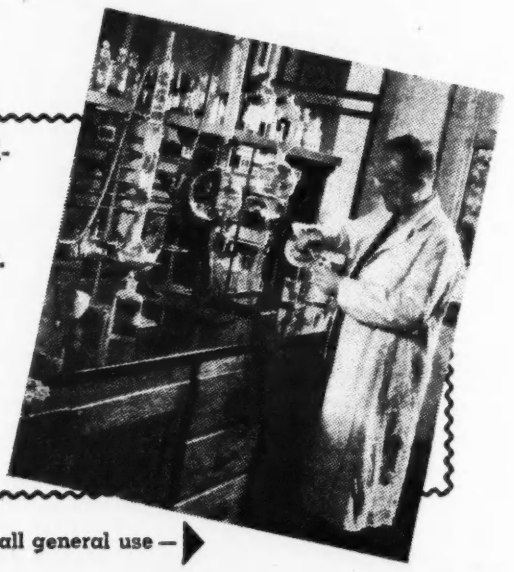

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The coming of Labor Day, and the end of the vacation season during which business in botanical drugs is traditionally small, brought little or no expansion in trading by manufacturing consumers. While the undertone of the market appeared to have strengthened to the extent that changes in prices for medicinal items reached a new low in numbers, the cause of said strengthening was more the state of supply than the condition of consumer request.

Plenty of space in southern botanical drug houses remains to be filled. This writer during the past three weeks had the opportunity to "eye-view" the leading storage facilities to the south. The wide open spaces that could contain bales and bags of this and that made the goods actually in store appear even fewer than they actually may have been.

It would be pleasant to report that the relatively small quantities of drugs actually in store at the origin was the result of good selling of new crop goods as they arrived at the collection depots. To have had summer sales the cause of the unused storage space now awasting in southern warehouses would give rise to few perplexities. But such sales were not the cause of poorly stocked warehouses. Consumers are alleged to hold large inventories, so large that consumers have been under little compulsion to buy broadly. The answer to small stocks at the collection depots is the failure of those who ordinarily collect drugs to work at that job this summer.

Unless trade this fall and winter be in ratio to the available supply in collection depots, the southern collectors will face a very tough situation. It is already past the time when some items can be collected. And the apathy of southern gatherers to drug collection is not likely to disappear until their other crops are in—and that, too, is likely to be too late materially to change the present adverse outlook for supplies.

Should expectations not eventuate; should demand be broad and vigorous in the months ahead, it is virtually certain that the shortage in supplies would play hob with prices consumers are to pay for their needs.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, domestic, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese star, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 2c. per lb.
Indian, futures, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Peruvian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California, brown, 1½c. per lb.
yellow, 2c. per lb.
Montana brown, new crop, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, 5c. per lb.
decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
Indian, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, broken, 3c. per lb.
Kwangsi, 3c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 3c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, spot, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, futures, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, capsicum, Niger, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
264.0	264.0	267.1	272.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Balsams

Copaiba—Supply remained conservative in size and with demand having an exceptionally steady quality, the market position of this balsam was distinctly firm throughout the past week. Reserve supplies were limited in size and few important quantities.

Fir—Canadian balsam was still very hard to obtain on spot except in relatively small quantities and then only at strong, well maintained quotations that continued to have an upward tendency. Oregon balsam was rather quiet under light request. The price was about steady but opportunities for competition were said to be increased.

Peru—Fair stocks were in hand but consumer interest was moderately active and made but moderate impression on the available supply in this market. Quotations were very steady and little tendency to shade prices was noted.

Tolu—The market was relatively tight despite the fact that a substantial quantity was recently added to spot stocks. Sellers showed great reserve in the matter of making unsolicited offerings and were inclined to restrict quantities sold on individual orders.

Barks

Black Haw—Country deliveries have not been substantial, collection activity having been curtailed, in some instances, by the prices offered gatherers and, in others, by the lack of labor for collection work. The price situation continued generally steady.

Buckthorn — Demand simmered with slightly more activity than had been the case of late but, in the main, buyers bought in small lots and close to the immediate necessity. Prices were considered to be firm and there was little competition in local circles.

Cascara Sagrada—The market here and at the source was one of considerable strength. Local activity was restricted but some fair business was alleged to have gone to the Pacific north coast where stocks were moderate and the market firm in generally strong hands.

Cinchona—Troubles in the Netherlands East Indies went on unabated and conditions failed to suggest that early composition of Dutch-Indonesian differences upon which depends in a large measure the restoration of normal activity in the export field. Some small quantities of bark have been exported to the United States but nothing like normal activity existed nor was promised for an early date.

Cocillana—Slowly reviving trade in this article was reported in some quarters and sellers look forward to a very active Fall season mainly because they have reason to believe that manufacturing consumers inventories of this Winter item are definitely small.

Cottonroot—The spread between prices offered for goods in the primary market and those quoted for spot goods seemed rather wide. Additions to the current stocks in the country awaits that period in which collection is made following the gathering of the cotton crop.

Beans

Calabar—No general offering of this article is possible at this time but the lack of supplies countered against the almost total absence of inquiry at the present time. The market was nominal.

Vanilla—Demand was reported to be very fair but the market was undersupplied so far as prompt delivery material to apply against new orders. Much of the vanilla in hand is earmarked for later shipment to manufacturing consumers who ventured to protect parts of their future requirements some time back. Replacement costs were firm at all points and the amount of vanilla unsold at the origins was said to be small.

Berries

Cubeb—Stocks unsold on this market were very small. At the moment, little call for the article is being reported by local dealers, despite which prices show substantial strength in the total absence of any tendency toward competition when inquiries arise. Replacement of current stocks remained highly uncertain.

Fish—Lists of arriving botanical merchandise have not included this article for a very long period of time. Sellers' reserves were said to be on the low side and the outlook is for a continuation of that situation for some time to come. Prices were firm and, to some extent, nominal because of the limited stocks.

Flowers

Arnica—Signs of a probable increase in competition were not lacking locally during the past week. Although no change in

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended August 29

New York

Mace, 10 cases: insect infested.
Mate, 100 crates: label not in English.
Teaseed oil, 100 drums: crude, unrefined oil.

Baltimore

Caraway seed, 25 bags: insect infested.
Cassia, 1,350 bales: insect infested.

Philadelphia

Cod liver oil, pulp, 705 bags: fire-damaged; charred.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
from New Arrivals

Aconite Root
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Socotrine Aloes
Calendula Flowers
Roman Chamomile Flowers
Cocculus Indicus
Colocynth Pulp
Corn Silk
Horehound Herb
Juniper Berries Handpicked
Kamala
Pale Rose Buds
Tamarinds
Senna Leaves

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openly quoted prices was made, it was intimated that the going quotations might occasionally be shaded on the appearance of firm orders.

Calendula—Some importers expect to replace in Europe to greater advantage then they did a year ago. A moderate accumulation of stocks is said to exist at a few points abroad and the prices asked seem reasonably favorable.

Chamomile — An occasional shading of quoted prices took place last week and business was done at less than the generally accepted market value of this item. However, little or no change has come to the replacement market position either in Europe or in the Argentine and until that happens, there is little chance that local quotations will change much.

Clover—Fairly high prices are being offered for both red and white domestic flowers but the collection results have not been very satisfactory and unless a marked change shall come in the replacement position of the material, prices seem likely to remain on the firm side. Much will depend on the volume of consumer request later on.

Elder—Bright elder flowers are commanding fairly high returns to the gatherers this year but the collections are under normal and signs at present point to a conservative supply to be the rule throughout the coming season of consumption.

Malva—The tendency was to shade prices occasionally on blue malva. No black malva was offered spot on a firm basis. Sellers were faced with reasonably high replacement costs abroad and spot prices were said to be in line with what has to be paid for replenishment material.

Gums

Aloe—Cape and Curacao gum continued to display a moderate unsettlement in price but the decline reported in the previous trading period was not extended further although the market was said still to be competitive. Very little Socotrine gum was to be had at any price but interest in the item was minimum.

Arabic—Cables failed to disclose any actual or pending weakness in prices at primary market points. Substantial quantities were available but sellers' opinion on values were strongly maintained and that fact alone was more than sufficient to maintain the spot market in very firm position. Demand was moderately active on spot last week but the trade looks for a revival early in the Fall.

Benzoin—The market on spot has been cleared of practically all tendency toward competition in terms of prices. Stocks were conservative in size and were held to firm position in all directions. Current demand was not very active because consumer inventories were better than fair as the result of earlier activity on their part.

Camphor — A rise in essential activity seemed likely with the approach of Fall and the need to provide goods wherewith to meet Winter demand certain to reach distributors in the not far distant future. Main dependence on supply will be in synthetic goods.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Prices appeared to have hardened since the 40c. drop in quotations in the recent past. Sellers indicated that current quotations were close to replacement cost and that the available supply was distinctly moderate despite the recent arrivals of numerous parcels. Little competition prevailed in the spot market last week.

Buchu—No undue amount of material was unsold on this market last week. Of the recent arrivals, more than a moderate amount went to buyers whose orders had been booked some time back and the residue after importers had met forward commitments was modest in the extreme.

Catnep—The offering of fairly attractive prices in the domestic primary market has not resulted in the building of anything like a normal inventory in this material. Sellers on spot continued to take a very firm view on values for spot delivery goods and competition was negligible

Marjoram—Chilean marjoram prices were advanced fractionally last week, making the market 10c. to 10½c. per pound in conformity with what has to be paid for replacement stocks in the foreign market. Other varieties were lacking in change but all were very firm in price.

Pichi Tops—A narrow market was reported. Also, supply was on the low side in some quarters since stocks have not been replaced.

Sage—Quotations on Dalmatian sage were reduced to 29c. to 30c. per pound last week. Cyprian and Greek leaves were without further price decline but both were subject to considerable unsettlement and fractional shading of quoted prices would not surprise.

Senna — The market was fully steady throughout the past week and cables showed the Indian and Alexandrian markets to also be well maintained so far as prices were concerned. The current undertakings of

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CRUDE DRUGS

N. F.

JUNIPER BERRIES

36

Europeans began to distill these berries as early as 1546. Ultimately, they produced a spirit of which wormwood was an ingredient and named *Genievre* in French. The British soon Anglicized this French name into *Geneva* and the propensity of people to contract unfamiliar words soon shortened *Geneva* into *Gin*.

Juniper was also used as a food spice by Europeans with whom condiments always held high place. Greek, Roman, and Arabian physicians combined them in medicines and the berries are mentioned in some o the earliest printed herbals. In Europe, they grow from the Mediterranean to the Arctic regions and throughout Russian Asia.

Our Almanach

Sept. 8, 1664—New York became English province.
Sept. 11, 1944—Americans invaded Germany.
Spet. 13, 1860—Gen. John J. Pershing born.
Sept. 14, 1814—Key wrote Star Spangled Banner.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS

JERSEY CITY **NEW JERSEY**

CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

manufacturing consumers were on the conservative side but indications of a revival of activity during next Fall were to be found during the period under review.

Spearmint — Spot and primary market prices were noted rather close together. Prices offered gatherers in the domestic area of origin have been fairly attractive throughout the entire season but no substantial inflow of new collections has taken place.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp—Fair provision has been made against the needs of the next consuming season but oversupply will not be the rule this year and sellers look forward to a period of prices that tend to become firmer as stocks decrease.

Grains of Paradise—Spot and replacement costs were about the same as those prevailing during the past fortnight. A noticeable decrease in inquiry for spot goods has developed, however, and such interest as did exist seemed to center in goods to arrive later.

Irish Moss.—Some fair sized selling of this article for Winter consumption has tended to turn prices toward a firmer channel and it was felt that declines in quotations have probably gone about as far as they are likely so to do.

Kamala—Demand was mainly for jobbing lots and not too much of that sort of business existed last week. Prices continued to be very firm in most directions.

Roots

Angelica—Prices offered for new crop domestic root have been such as ought to encourage a substantial collection of the item but to date, deliveries into the collection depots have been very conservative in size.

Belladonna—Holding very steady at the present time but apparently likely to move further in favor of consumers should prospects regarding supply continue to improve. Present demand is light.

Blueflag—No over supply of this article is likely because collections continue to be below par despite the offering of fairly attractive prices to those who gather the material. Demand was strictly jobbing last week.

Culvers — Primary market stocks were limited so far as new collections were concerned but some fair inventories were said to exist in certain quarters where the carryover is larger than in others.

Echinacea—No over supply is likely. Primary market stocks have gained but moderately at a relatively high cost to dealers. Indications do not include the prospect of an early expansion in demand from manufacturing consumers.

Ginseng—Collectors are receiving little of this item in the North Carolina area. The root comes in mainly in very small lots, a few pounds at a time packed in ordinary paper bags of limited capacity. Because of the prices offered, a few pounds produces an excellent return to the youthful collectors who will dig.

Goldenseal — This is to be a relatively scarce article so far as wild root is concerned. And the returns from the cultivation areas in most instances are far from large. Wild root is fetching almost as much money as ginseng in the domestic primary market to the south.

Gentian—Makers of bitters and tonics are not taking large quantities at the present time and the supply has rarely been larger than that available at the present time. Prices have declined enough to have at last reached a steady position.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese star anise was fractionally higher at 13½c. to 14c. per pound last week. Cyprian seed was a shade lower at 25½c. to 26c. Mexican and Syrian material held steady and unchanged.

Caraway — Danish seed, which recently had been in nominal position, was returned to firm position at the price of 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Dutch seed, spot and future, were firm but lacking in price development.

Cardamom—Prices eased and closed the week slightly lower last week. Bleached material was down to $1.60 to $1.65 per pound; decorticated, Guatemalan, $1.10 to $1.15 at which level seed from India was also obtainable.

Celery—Just enough French seed was available to keep a firm price listing of the article and the offering price was higher at 30c. to 31c. per pound. Indian seed in future position was advanced fractionally to the basis of 2½c. to 22c. per pound, but spots were unchanged at 22c. to 22½c.

Coriander—Seed from Argentina was up fractionally to the basis of 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Peruvian was also higher at 8¾c. to 9¼c. Little Moroccan seed was available except for an odd lot or two.

Fenugreek—Domestic seed has strengthened in price since the first lots of new crop goods were offered at 9c. per pound. The market today is 10c. to 10½c. per pound and sellers do not appear to be anxious.

Mustard—California brown was up to 22½c. to 23c. per pound, and yellow was 23c., nominally. Montana brown new crop futures advanced to 8¼c. to 8¾c., and the new crop yellow futures were up to 12c. to 13c.

The estimated total of 1947 Montana, Washington and California seed is 26,830 pounds, consisting of the following grades and quantities:—

	Pounds	
	1947	1946
Yellow	14,950,000	22,710,000
Oriental	6,600,000	15,000,000
Brown	5,280,000	5,180,000
Totals	26,830,000	42,890,000

The total production by states is estimated as follows, according to variety and in comparison with the final figures in 1946:—

Montana

	1947	1946
Yellow	13,600,000	19,400,000
Oriental	6,600,000	15,000,000
Brown	5,280,000	3,800,000
Totals	24,600,000	38,200,000

California

Yellow	250,000	350,000
Brown	850,000	1,350,000
Totals	1,100,000	1,700,000

Washington

Yellow	1,100,000	2,950,000
Brown	30,000	30,000
Totals	1,130,000	2,980,000

—Continued on page 68

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Cypress oil, $4 per lb.
Dillseed oil, $2.25 per lb.
Dillweed oil, 40c. per lb.
Fennel oil, sweet, 70c. per lb.
Indol, 50c. per lb.
Isobutyl acetate, 25c. per lb.
Mandarin oil, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Methyl cinnamate, 17c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 1c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, USP, domestic, 3c. per lb.
Rose oil, natural, $2 per oz.
Rue oil, 25c. per lb.
Safrol, 5c. per lb.
Wintergreen oil, natural, north, 65c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
153.8	154.6	179.3	198.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Better business conditions seemed slowly but surely to be pervading the essential oils and aromatic chemicals fields last week. It was true that prices in many cases were low and others fell off during the week, but leaders in the trade still declared that they had begun to feel a turning in the tide and almost without exception they were optimistic regarding conditions during the coming season. Some dealers had reported as much as two months ago that they had noticed the beginning of a general pickup, but others were more cautious and it was not until last week that nearly all agreed that trade was becoming better and the view of the future seemed much brighter. The reason for the turn was difficult to determine; some dealers were sure that it was an increased turnover brought about by preparations for the Christmas season, but others were equally sure that Christmas buying would not be heavy this year and explained that the improved conditions in the trade were merely a reflection of a healthier tone in business in general.

Prices continued their now well established downward trend, but dealers were happy to point out that in most cases the reductions were only minor ones, and even with quotations falling off, the general price level was still considerably above what it was during the pre-war period.

No products in either the essential oils or the aromatic chemicals fields advanced last week, nor did they during the previous week. In the essential oils field there were eleven reductions and in the aromatics group there were four. These were largely expected and did not cause any great alarm in trade circles. The products that held the most interest during the week were the mint oils, although they produced no changes in price. Dealers were watching the new crop influences anxiously to determine what the future will be but no definite advices from the growing country were available during the week and those in the trade could only wait.

With the end of the summer season, the pickling and canning industries were going into full swing and dealers reported that already they had noticed an increase in the call for spice oils and were anticipating a brisk turnover from the preserved foods trade. Both dillseed and dillweed were said to have picked up sharply and it was expected that there would be very heavy demands for these oils within a short time.

Although the perfume and toiletries industries were reported in some quarters to be slow on Christmas buying this year, dealers reported that they had already received orders for rum and brandy flavors from confectioners, and that some of these were in fairly large quantities. This was considered significant because it was still rather early in the season. Products used in the manufacture of liquor and cordials were said to be off somewhat, although it was considered possible that an increased turnover could be expected later.

The approach of cooler weather also made itself felt to suppliers of the items used in the manufacture of medical preparations. During the week orders began to come through from the makers of cough syrups, cough drops and rubs, and it was anticipated that more of this business will be noted as the weather becomes cooler.

Essential Oils

Almond—The sweet oil remained in a firm position on last week's market, with the inside price unchanged and the outside figure reported advancing 30c. a pound. Dealers reported the demand for the product was firm and the supply excellent. The inside price remained at 69c., while the new outside figure was $1.30.

Amyris—Four drums of this oil arrived in New York from Port au Prince, Haiti, during the week.

Anise—There were no reported price changes and the supply and demand situation was about as usual for this product during the period under review. One New York importer reported the arrival of 10 drums of the product from Hong Kong.

Birchtar—The inside quotation for the crude oil last week remained at $1, although for the first time in some weeks one dealer reported an outside figure of $1.76 a pound. Supply and demand for the oil were reported to be fair by some dealers, although in other quarters the product was said to be tight and suppliers were not quoting it.

Cajeput—The outside price for the redistilled USP IX jumped 20c. a pound during the past week, to establish a new figure of $3.40, while there were no reported changes for the inside of the range, which remained at $2.60.

Citronella—An easy supply of the Ceylon oil last week was said to be responsible for forcing the price of this product down another 25c. a pound, to establish a new inside figure of $1. There were no reported changes in the outside of the range, which remained at $2.75. Dealers reported the product in steady demand. Six drums of the oil arrived in New York from Colombo, Ceylon.

Cypress—Demand for this oil during the period under review continued light and some dealers reported that the supply was only fair, while others said they were not even quoting it. The product had for some time been listed at $15 to nominal, but last week a new low figure was received which changed the range to $11 to $15.

Dillseed—This product went down $2.25 a pound last week to bring the inside of the range to $4.25, although there were no changes reported in the outside figure of $7.

Dillweed—With the pickling season now at its height, dealers last week reported that this product was in excellent demand and it was expected to stay in such a position for some weeks to come. Supplies were said to be sufficient to meet the current requirements. The price was reported to have dropped from $4.65 on the inside of the range to $4.25, although the outside price remained unchanged at $5.25.

Fennel—A decrease of 70c. a pound was noted for the sweet oil during the past week and dealers attributed the drop to the heavy demands for it now being made by the food packing industry. Despite the large demands, it was said that the supply of the oil was adequate to meet the current needs. The increased use of the product had its effect on the price structure, with one dealer reporting a new low price of $3.05 a pound, which was 70c. under the figure listed during the previous week. The outside price remained unchanged at $4.55.

Ginger—There were no reported fluctuations in the market for this oil during the period under review, and the supply and demand pictures remained largely unchanged. One New York importer reported the arrival of two cases of the oil from London.

Guaiacwood—There were no changes reported on the inside of the range for this product during the period under review, although one dealer reported a new outside figure of $4.15, which was 65c. above the last listed figure. The product was said to be in an unchanged position as to supply and demand.

Juniper—The tar oil remained unchanged at 50c. on the inside of the range last week, although it was reported that the outside price had gone up from 90c. to 92c. Dealers said the product was in good supply and it was expected that the demand would soon pick up, with the seasonal increase in orders that is expected from manufacturers of medicinal preparations.

Lavender Flower—Dealers had for some time been reporting no stocks of the Russian oil but last week one firm reported that it was offering the product at $11.75. The technical Spanish spike was unchanged at $1.75 on the inside but a new price of $2.78 was reported on the outside, which was 38c. a pound higher than for the week before. The supply and demand pictures were said to be satisfactory, as they have been for some time past.

Lemongrass—Thirty-three drums of this oil arrived in New York last week from Cochin, India, and one drum came in from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Port au Prince but otherwise the market was featureless.

Mandarin—The Italian oil last week was still in the unfavorable place in which it has been for some time on the American market. Most dealers have been frank to say that the oil has been of a disappointing quality and last week others reported that because only poor grades are being offered they are refusing to stock it. The same was found true of Italian orange and lemon and it could not be determined whether there was any possibility that the quality of these oils would improve in the near future. Meanwhile the mandarin took another tumble in price, this time coming down a full 25c. a pound, to establish a new quotation of $8.50. Supplies were adequate but there was only a small demand for the oil because of its low quality.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This oil was reduced from 76c. to 75c. on the inside of the range last week, but the outside was unchanged at $1.15. The product was said to be in good demand, with the bulk of the orders coming from aromatic chemicals dealers and perfume manufacturers. Supplies were reported to be holding up well.

Patchouli—During the first quarter of 1947, 700 pounds of this oil were sent to the United States from the Netherlands East Indies, according to government statistics just released. Last week five cases of the product arrived in New York from Penang.

Pennyroyal — The USP domestic showed only a minor decrease in price during the period under review. It had been quoted at $3.85 a pound on the inside but last week one dealer announced a new price of $3.82. There were no changes reported in the outside figure of $4.75. With regard to supply and demand, the product was said to be in an unchanged position and some dealers reported that they were still not quoting it.

Peppermint—No fluctuations in the price structure for this oil were reported during the period under review and the principal concern of dealers seemed to be the new crop influences. It was still considered too early to determine just what position the oil will be in regarding quality and yield, both of which factors will have their influence on price. The natural was still being quoted at $7.70 to $8.75 and the redistilled USP at $8.40 to $9.60.

Pimento—Nine drums of the leaf oil were reported received in New York from Kingston, Jamaica, last week, but otherwise the market for this oil was without feature.

Pineneedle—The Siberian oil last week was reported at $3.05 to $3.75, at which it had been listed for some time. New prices were announced, however, for the Canadian and Swiss oils. The former was offered at $2.20 a pound and the latter at $4.50. Supply of these oils was considered satisfactory, but some dealers reported the demand to be only fair.

Rose—The natural oil last week was in its usual position with regard to price and continued to show a wide spread. The outside of the range remained at $40.50 per ounce, but the inside went down $2 an ounce to establish a new low figure of $16. Dealers said that while the supply of the product was satisfactory, demand for it could only be considered fair at best.

Rosewood—American buyers of the oil from Brazil were said to have large stocks of the product still on hand and were therefore not making additional purchases, much to the consternation of Brazilian exporters. A representative of that group recently toured the United States and expressed the opinion that trade would be resumed as soon as new supplies were needed in this country. The price basis, he added, would also have to be favorable. On that point there was some doubt as to what will happen to Brazil's American market. The Brazilian government recently attempted to peg the price for the oil and this met with opposition in the states. Dealers here immediately began to look for substitutes for the oil. That development, plus the heavy stocks on hand, have the Brazilian exporters guessing and in some quarters it was reported that they consider the situation to be critical.

Rue—This oil also followed the trend last week and went down in price by 25c. a pound. A new inside figure of $4.65 was announced but the outside held at the previous week's mark of $5.50. There were no changes reported in the supply and demand situation.

Spearmint—Dealers were still without definite information as to the expected yield and quality of the new crop last week. Pending the receipt of such information, most of them preferred to be cautious as to quotations. The lowest figure available was the previous week's listing of $6.75, but some dealers felt this was a very low price and for themselves were inclined to place the product at about $8. It was felt that the price structure will not be definitely established for some little time yet, since some buyers are now in the field competing against each other for large quantities of the crop and offering fairly high prices to the growers. Until this situation settles down it is expected that the market will have the day to day attention of dealers, who are now becoming somewhat anxious and desire to see the situation stabilize itself.

Wintergreen — The northern product, natural, came down in price to $6.35 last week from the previous week's listing of $7. The southern oil remained unchanged at $3.65.

Ylang Ylang—Government reports indi-

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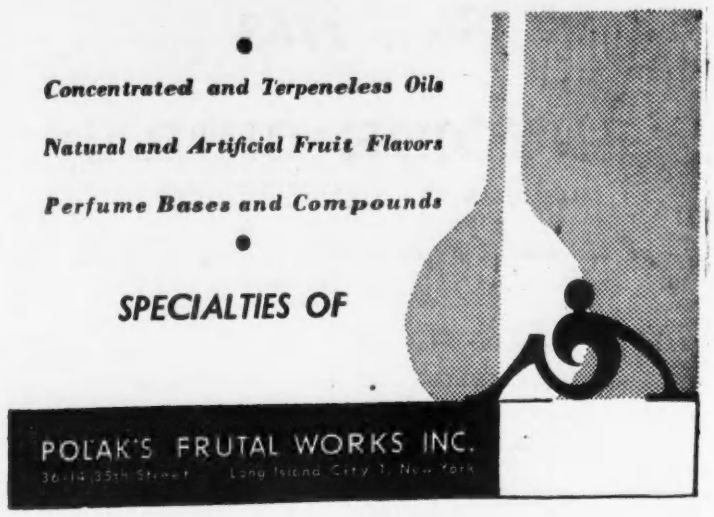
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cate that during April of this year 645 pounds of this oil were sent to the United States from the Netherlands East Indies.

Vetiver—The United States received 898 pounds of this product from the Netherlands East Indies during April of this year, it was reported. Three drums of the oil were received in New York from Port au Prince, Haiti, during the past week.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The inside price for this product remained the same during the period under review, but the outside figure was reported up 50c. per pound. The range is now 60c. to $1.40.

Benzyl Acetate—The outside figure for this item advanced 30c. a pound during the past week, to make the new price $1, while the inside price remained at 60c. Demand for the product was said to be only fair.

Eucalyptol—There was no change on the inside price of $2.65 for this item although it was reported that the outside quotation had gone up from $3.25 to $4.

Indol—A decrease of 50c. a pound was noted for the product during the past week, making the inside price now $18.50, while the outside remained unchanged at $23. Demand was said to be only fair and came mostly from drug concerns and soap manufacturers.

Isobutyl Acetate—The inside of the range last week fell to 72c. a pound from the previous week's listing of 97c. The outside was unchanged at $1.10.

Methyl Cinnamate—A decrease from $1.60 to $1.43 a pound was noted for this item during the past week, but the outside price showed no change at $3.50.

Safrol—Demand for this product was said to be only slight during the past week and had its effect in causing a reduction in price to 95c. from the previous week's figure of $1. There was no change in the outside price of $1.45.

Dr. Katz Finds Vanilla Beans Growing Wild in Hawaii

Dr. Alexander Katz, head of Dr. Alexander Katz & Co., essential aromatics, Los Angeles, reports that while on a recent trip to Hawaii he found vanilla plants growing wild in abundance on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. In collaboration with an Hawaiian associate, Lam Quon, he gathered a quantity of the beans and subjected them to tests.

They were cured rapidly by means of artificial drying and the use of infra-red rays. Dr. Katz then brought samples of the cured vanilla, containing approximately 8 percent moisture, to his Los Angeles headquarters, and reports that upon extraction he got a vanilla extract which is finer in taste and aroma than materials made from the best beans imported from Mexico or Madagascar.

Business associates of the doctor, who operate in Hawaii, are investigating the possibility of quantity production of such vanilla and the obtaining of substantial quantities of the beans.

Belgian Imports Totals Increased in June

Imports into Belgium during June totaled 3,400,633 metric tons, valued at 6,339,515,000 francs, compared with 2,483,374 tons valued at 6,195,400,000 francs in May, according to Aneta news agency. Included in the total figures for June were: animals and animal products, 681,532,000 francs; vegetable products, 1,076,001,000 francs; mineral products, 1,111,091,000 francs; food and drink products, 361,535,000 francs; chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 330,314,000 francs; rubber products, 46,922,000 francs; paper products, 250,845,000 francs; metals, 588,343,000 francs, and munitions, 832,000 francs.

NYU Offers Aromatics Course

New York University's division of general education will offer during the Fall term a course, with instruction by a professional perfumer in "Aromatics: Evaluation and Olfactory Testing of Perfume Oils." Some previous experience with perfume oils will be required of registrants, who will be limited to twenty-five students. The course will meet on Tuesday evenings, beginning September 30 and ending January 27, and the fee will be $30 plus $10 for laboratory materials.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 65*

Spices

Cassia—Broken Batavia cassia was lower at 2c. to 22c. per pound. Kwangsi was sharply down to 16c. to 16½c. Broken Saigon was reduced to 26c. to 27c. and medium to 32c. to 33c.

Clove—Zanzibar spice was shaded to 16½c. to 17c. per pound and the Madagascar ranged 12c. to 12½c.

Nutmegs—The only change in price came in East Indies afloat which were slightly lower at 55c. to 56c. per pound.

Paprika—Spanish material was down to 42½c. to 43c. per pound as the result of competitive influences.

Pepper—Black pepper on spot was higher at 37c. to 37½c. per pound. Louisiana red sports became nominal at 24c. Niger capsicums were down to 20½c. to 21c. No Haitian or Mexican chillies were offered.

Pimento—Quotations were advanced a fraction to 23½c. to 24c. per pound in conformity with what was being asked for shipment material at the source.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Sept. 4.—Trading in botanical drugs and spices was slow here this week. However, inquiry was picking up slightly. Prices are steady.

Marjoram—French type, 45c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 32c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems.

Savory—French type, 95c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 85c. per pound in dried and clean form.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Pennsylvania grade crude oil advanced in price 20 cents per barrel effective September 1. This price advance places the price of Bradford grade at $4.50 per barrel, the Southwest and Eureka grades at $4.29 per barrel, and the Buckeye grade at $4.25 per barrel. The Corning grade remained at its new higher level of $2.60 per barrel set the previous week.

One major producer in the Group 3 area advanced prices on petroleum distillates, including fuel oils, mineral spirits, and other aliphatic solvents and naphthas, by one-half cent per gallon last week. This price rise had the net effect of upping the low quotations on these aliphatic solvents and diluents by three-eight cents per gallon on Stoddard solvent, and by one-quarter cent per gallon on the spirits and naphthas, within this area.

The Department of Commerce reported that for the oil refining industry the publically reported dividend payments for the three months ended July, 1947, totaled some $25,400,000 as compared with $22,900,000 for the same period last year.

The petroleum industry was operating at peak levels last week under an ever increasing demand. The daily average gross run of crude to stills was estimated by the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended August 23 at 5,182,800 barrels Daily production for the last four weeks was estimated to average 5,126,000 barrels

Production of gasoline was estimated at the current rate of 16,539,000 barrels daily. Daily production of 2,091,000 barrels of kerosine, 5,892 barrels of distillate fuel oil, 8,674,000 barrels of residual fuel oil were estimated during the week ended August 23.

The domestic consumption of petroleum products which had slackened only slightly at the end of the war, now exceeds the estimate for 1950. It was estimated early this year that the increase in consumption during 1947 would be some 4 percent above last year. Currently, the figure is now placed at 7 percent. The strain of demand on the present facilities is very heavy, and temporary shortages due to bottlenecks in engineering and equipment may well develop later this year. This unprecedented demand has developed despite limited automobile production, and is considered to be due to high income and employment levels, widespread farm prosperity, heavy demand for industrial, military, and export uses, and increased installation of oil burners, together with the great public demand for automobile travel.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Toluol and xylol from petroleum sources were in heavy demand as solvents in the resin and protective coating industries. Prices held firm at their current levels and supplies were in general sufficient to meet demand. There was no apparent easing of the pressure on production facilities for these and related aromatic-aliphatic blended solvents, particularly of the fast evaporating types. The slower evaporating and higher boiling range partial aromatic solvents were generally more readily available and moving in slower volume.

Cleaners Naphtha—In the group 3 area, cleaners naphtha was reported to have advanced ¼ cent per gallon on the low quotations, making current quotations in that area 9.125 to 9.625 cents per gallon, at the refineries. East Coast and West coast prices were reported unchanged at their current levels in a non-uniform price structure.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 23 totaled 227,642,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 226,076,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented an increase of 1,566,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,294,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 272,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline-bearing stocks, totaled 5,333,000 barrels, an increase of 56,000 barrels from the previous week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Petroleum, crude, Pa., Bradford, 20c. per bbl.
Southwest, 20c. per bb.
Eureka, 20c. per bbl.
Buckeye, 20c. per bbl.
Cleaners naphtha, Midwest area, ¼c. per gal.
Fuel oils, Midwest area, ¼c. per gal.
Kerosene, Midwest area, ¼c. per gal.
Mineral spirits, Midwest area, ¼c. per gal.
Rubber solvent, Midwest area, ¼c. per gal.
Stoddard solvent, Midwest area, ⅜c. per gal.
V. M. & P. naphtha, Midwest area, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lacquer Diluent—Strong demand from the lacquer industry for diluents of the benzol and toluol types continued last week in the petroleum market. Supplies were fairly adequate to meet demand and prices, except for the Midwest, were firm.

Mineral Spirits—Mineral spirits was readily available last week and moving in heavy volume. East Coast prices maintained their price levels under a ½ cent per gallon spread between different producers. Group 3 area prices moved up from their low as one major producer advanced prices ½ cent per gallon; making the new group 3 range 8.125 to 8.625 cents per gallon at the refinery.

Rubber Solvent—Prospective supplies of rubber solvent under heavy demand were not too promising and consumers were having some difficulty in getting all they needed. In some cases shipments were considerably delayed. East coast prices remained unchanged under their new price structure, and Midwest prices were up ¼ cent per gallon over previous lows by virtue of a ½ cent per gallon price rise by a major producer in the area. This set the range of current prices at 8.875 to 9.625 cents per gallon at the refineries.

Stoddard Solvent—Supplies of Stoddard Solvent were reported ample to meet demand. Midwestern prices were up over the previous low by ⅜ cent per gallon, making the current range in that area 8.625 to 9.125 cents per gallon at the refineries.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Supplies of V. M. & P. naphtha were still lagging behind demand last week with some producers unable to keep up with demand. This situation prevails primarily because of insufficient production effort directed toward supplying the demand, rather than from a lack of raw materials. Prices on the East Coast were continuing at their current levels under a ½ cent per gallon spread at the same points. Midwest prices advanced from their low by ¼ cent per gallon, as one major producer upped prices ½ cent per gallon. Current Midwest prices were in the range of 9.125 to 9.625 cents per gallon, at the refineries.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—As a result of very considerable increases in costs, the ending of price controls, and the abnormally heavy consumption with deletion of surpluses, the price of crude oils and refined products have increased approximately 67 percent in the last year. Crude oil has increased some 70 cents per barrel, and represents a level that is high compared with prewar years. Compared with the price rise effected on other commodities, however, the petroleum industry price rises are less than the average for all commodities.

United States production at the current rate of approximately 5,100,000 barrels daily continued to represent about 2/3 of the total world production. This rate exceeded all previous production levels and was about 1/3 above the 1941 level. This new peak exceeded the 1946 average by 8.5 percent, and was 50 percent above the 1939 average production.

Transport facilities varied widely over the country. Tankers which supply about 95 percent of deliveries to the East coast were fairly readily available. The cross country pipe lines were considered inadequate because of the impossibility of obtaining sufficient quantities of additional pipe. This system was being supplemented by high cost tankcar transportation in many sections.

In June the daily average of crude runs to stills increased 66,000 barrels over May, and according to the Bureau of Mines, reached a new daily average of 5,099,000 barrels. The daily June average demand increased 108,000 barrels over May, and set a new record of 5,100,000 barrels. Stocks of crude in June were not significantly changed, being some 1,000 barrels daily average under May. Total crude stocks from all sources on June 30, were 242,707,000 barrels, compared with 243,593,000 barrels on May 31.

Imports of crude oil last week totaled 455,889 barrels from Port La Cruz, Las Piedras, and Caripito.

Fuel Oil—The probable supply situation on fuel oil during the coming winter months presented a somewhat confused picture last week as differing opinions were expressed in various quarters. There was the general feeling, however, that with inventories at their current levels and with the current planned production schedules, that supplies on the East coast would be adequate, barring a season of long continued cold weather. In the Midwest, however, under transportation difficulties now prevalent, the fuel oil supply possibilities presented a dark picture.

East and Gulf coast supplies of residual oil were in recent week increasing at a rate of 170,000 barrels a week, as compared with 105,000 barrels during the same period last year.

On the other hand, refiners in the Bradford-Warren districts were disappointed in their inability to accumulate stocks, with their No. 2 fuel oil being shipped under heavy demand as rapidly as it was possible to manufacture it. The feeling was expressed, however, that the inventories which they carried last year were probably being stored by customers ordering far in advance of their needs.

June production of fuel oil distillate amounted to 24,214,000 barrels, while the production of residual oil totaled some 36,977,000 barrels. Against this production, June demand was 16,977,000 barrels for distillate fuel oil and 38,237,000 barrels for residual oil. June imports totaled 265,000 barrels of distillate oil and 3,004,000 barrels of residual oil. Exports during June amounted to 2,385,000 barrels of distillate oil and 992,000 barrels of residual oil.

Imports of fuel oil from Curacao and Aruba last week totaled 202,000 barrels.

Kerosine—June production of kerosine totaled 8,717,000 barrels of which 763,000 barrels were exported. June stocks were 8,956,000 barrels at the refineries and 5,697,000 barrels in bulk terminal storage. Domestic demand was reported to be 5,910,000 barrels.

Lubricating Oil—June production of lubricating oils totaled 4,427,000 barrels of which 1,355,000 barrels were exported. Imported were 12,000 barrels during June. Stocks at the end of June amounted to 8,281,000 barrels against a June demand of 2,873,000 barrels. Prices held firm at their current levels

Movement of spot lubricating oils was very small, and most supplies of neutral oils and bright stocks were held by refiners for sale to regular jobbers or for their own motor oil blending operations.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Refractive Index 20C	1.481	1.470	1.477
ASTM Distillation			
Initial B. P.	....	170C	172C
5%	182C	....	179C
95%	206C	....	200C

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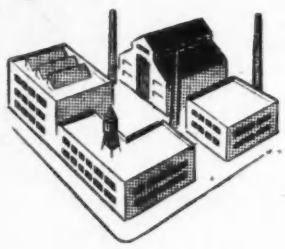

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Protective Coatings Materials

The newly-established price bulge in zinc pigments had little effect on other protective coatings materials last week, as the market steadied at the higher price levels.

Dry color producers, for example, stood by their old quotations, which have adhered strictly to listings since the last major change at the end of the third quarter. Barring a sharp revision in existing freight rate schedules, it was generally believed in informed quarters last week that dry color prices would hold firm throughout the third quarter, although it is possible that some adjustments might be made at the end of the year. No appreciable change in the supply position of these pigments was reported during the week.

With the exception of tungstic grades of peacock blue, blue victoria toner, and blue violet toner, blue pigments were said to enjoy a free supply situation. Blue phthalocyanine, however, was still confined to narrow stocks owing to the continued shortage of phthalic anhydride. Although not in what might be called a free supply position, chrome colors were reported to be readily available in reasonable amounts. While orange pigments continued in free supply, organic reds still were in a tight position. Key factors in the shortage were the persisting scarcities of anthracene, betanaphthol, rubin intermediate and beta-oxynaphthoic acid. The outlook on these products was said to be bleak last week, and, as a result, prospects for increased supplies of organic red pigments were likewise poor.

Despite the recent increase of barium sulphate, barytes and blanc fixe $5 to $7.50 per ton by some suppliers, other producers retained their old price schedules. It was expected in all likelihood that other barytes and blanc fixe dealers would step into line soon, as the barium sulphate advance becomes effective October 1.

In synthetic resins, the market position of most products remained more or less unchanged last week. Alkyd resins, which have been expected to move up in price for several weeks now, were firm at old price listings. Polystyrene, however, was said to have improved in demand, while ample quantities of the material were available for immediate delivery. Prices were expected to remain steady.

The unsettled condition in the natural resins market continued to thwart any accurate analysis. Prices have generally been withdrawn from public circulation and most trading was confined to spot-basis transactions. Although reliable information was lacking, it was generally believed that importers were carrying large stocks and that buying has slumped considerably.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
180.7	180.7	179.8	147.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Blue, Alkali — A free supply situation continued to be reported for this material last week, as producers kept well apace of demand. No changes in the price structure were noted during the period under review.

Blue, Iron—Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues were still said to be readily available during the week, as demand held at previous levels and prices were unchanged.

Blue, Peacock—Producers were still said to be able to furnish sufficient amounts of the molybdic grade last week, although narrow stocks continued to prevail for the tungstic product. Demand was reported on a par with previous weeks and quotations remained constant.

Blue, Phthalocyanine—Hampered as the production of this material is by the persisting shortage of phthalic anhydride, the supply position of the product continued short last week with no relief in sight. Demand continued intense and prices were static at previous levels.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Free and tight supply situations continued to prevail last week for the molybdic and tungstic grades, respectively. Prices and demand were unchanged during the week.

Blue, Violet, Methyl — White-baking-enamel producers continued to take the lion's share of the production of this material last week, as supply, demand and price quotations remained firm.

Blue, Violet Toner—While the molybdic grade of this material remained in free supply, stocks of the tungstic product continued on the short side last week. The price structure showed no change during the week.

Bronze Powders—The price structure on aluminum-type powders was unchanged last week, as the standard varnish material sold at 46c. per pound in 300-pound drums. Standard aluminum paste was quoted at 38c. per pound in 200-pound drums. Gold-type powders were likewise unchanged, with the moulding grade quoted at 80c. to $1 per pound, cans, drums, f.o.b. works. Ample supplies of all bronze powders were reported last week, and demand was said to be relatively good. No changes in price were anticipated by major producers during the week.

Green, Chrome — Despite the generally limited character of the supply situation last week, stocks of all grades of this pigment continued to loosen. Prices were steady at previous levels and demand was said to be on a par with former weeks.

Green, Malachite — The molybdic thioflavin toner was still reported in free supply last week, although the tungstic grade continued in limited supply. Demand and prices were unchanged during the period under review.

Green Phthalocyanine—Limited as it is by the inadequacy of plant capacity and the persisting shortage of phthalic anhydride, output of this pigment last week continued to fall short of demand. There was little prospect in informed quarters of an early easing of the situation. Prices maintained levels of previous weeks.

Lead Pigments — Although stocks continued narrow in this section of the market, volume shipments continued to be made last week. However, demand was still said to be considerably ahead of supply and there were added reports of an expected tightening of lead stocks late this month. Prices remained at former levels, with the basic carbonate white lead quoted at 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, carloads, and 16c. to 16¼c. per pound, less carlots.

Orange, Chrome—Producers said last week that they were able to meet most calls for this material, as supply and demand began to approximate balance. Prices were unchanged during the week.

Orange, Molybdate—Supply was reported to be keeping well abreast of demand last week, as this material was favored with a free supply situation. The price structure showed no fluctuation during the week.

Orange Toners—Dinitroanilin and ortho-nitroanilin toners continued in good supply last week, as demand continued light. No changes in price were noted.

Red, Alizarin—Narrow stocks prevailed for this material last week as anthracene continued in short supply. Prices held firm at former levels.

Red, Lake C Toner—Supply position of this material remained tight last week as anthracene continued in the throes of a persisting shortage. Prices held firm at former levels.

Red, Lithol Toners—Hampered as these organic colors are by the shortage of beta-naphthol, these pigments showed little improvement last week in their supply position. Lithol rubin pigment, at the same time, remained out of production owing to the scarcity of rubin intermediate.

Red, Para Toner—The shortage of beta-naphthol continued to be the key factor in this section of the market last week, as these pigments were still reported in short supply. Demand was said to be intense and price quotations were unchanged.

Red, Toluidin Toners — Limited as they are by the continued shortage of betaoxy-naphthoic acid, these pigments were still said to be suffering from narrow stocks. Output in recent weeks has been reported to have risen somewhat, but as yet no dent has been made on the overall supply position of these materials. Demand and prices were at former levels.

Yellow, Chrome—Producers were said to have sufficient material on hand last week to permit them to accept increased export business. Domestic-wise, the market was said to be approximately in balance. Prices held firm.

Yellow, Hansa—Production continued to keep pace with demand last week, as price quotations showed no variance from previous weeks.

Yellow, Zinc Chromate—Freer supply of this material was reported last week as production continued to rise. Lead chromate

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Inexpensive Dark Resins

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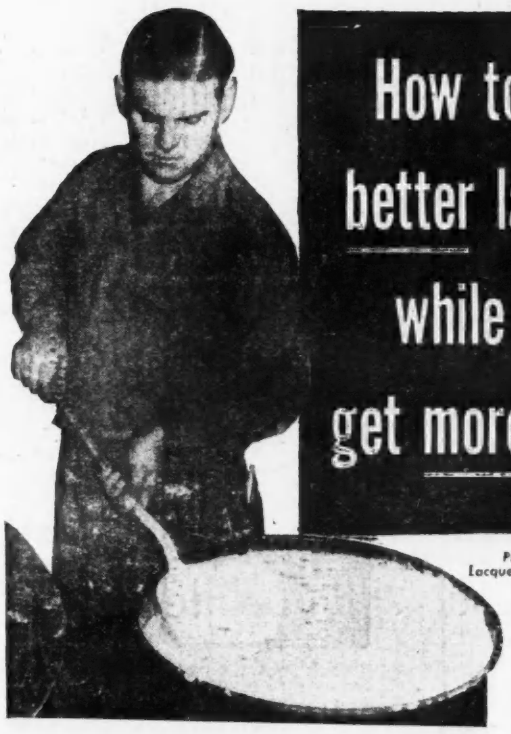

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pigments were also said to be easier, and prices remained on a par with previous listings.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Imports last week were registered at 500 bags Lourenco and Marques. The supply situation of this material, meanwhile, remained unchanged, with the long-fibered product in short supply and the shorter grades relatively free. No changes in the price structure were noted during the period under review.

Barytes—This section of the market steadied last week after the recent $5 to $7.50 per ton increase by a major supplier. Other producers were expected to follow suit shortly, but as of last week they had not as yet effected any changes. Imported last week from Walton were 2,256 tons of crude barytes.

Blanc Fixe—Buyers of this material last week expected a general leveling of the price structure at the newly-established rate following the recent $5 to $7.50 per ton price advance of one supplier. It was pointed out that since a leading supplier of barium sulphate has already boosted his quotations for that product a like amount, effective October 1, other producers of blanc fixe would have to make their own price adjustments to conform to the new market conditions. Although the changes were expected momentarily, there were no announcements by other producers last week regarding prices.

Diatomaceous Earth — Most domestic grades of this filtering and extender material last week were reported in free supply, although it was said that some special filtering grades continued short. As for the imported product, the Algerian grade was still said to be exceedingly scarce. Some stocks, however, were reported for the Mexican product. Prices and demand held to former levels during the period under review.

Gypsum—Imported last week were some 31,540 tons of gypsum from Dingwall, Hautsport, Walton and Hillsborough.

Nepheline Syenite — This material last week was quoted at $13.75 per ton for bulk quantities of the 24 mesh, glass grade, and $17.25 per ton for bulk quantities of the 200 mesh, pottery grade. Both quotations are f.o.b. works, and prices in bags were listed at $3 per ton higher than bulk shipments.

Pumice—No change in the market position of this material was noted during the week, with prices, supply and demand continuing at levels of previous weeks.

Talc—The price structure of this material remained unchanged last week. Supply-wise the situation was on a par with previous weeks, with better uniform grades continuing tight and ordinary grades in relatively free supply. Demand held normal levels.

Whiting—Liberal amounts of both the dry ground product and calcium carbonate were said to be readily available last week. Demand continued active, and no changes in price were anticipated during the week by producers.

Synthetic Resins

Acrylic Plastic Resins — Intense demand continued to be reported for these products last week, with a great deal of interest stemming from automobile manufacturers. The supply position of these resins, meanwhile, was described as fair, while prices remained firm at listings of former weeks.

Alkyd Resins—Following the most recent ½c. per pound to 8c. per pound irregular price decrease, producers of these materials last week stood fast at the newly-established price quotations, as the unexpected upward revision of schedules failed to materialize. Both the price and demand factors in this section of the market remained unchanged, holding to levels of previous weeks.

Cellulose Acetate — This material was quoted last week at 36c. per pound for the flake grade, and 42c. per pound for the granular product. The molding material, plain colors, pearls, special black, was listed at 47c. per pound, carloads, and 49c. to 54c. per pound, less carlots. Less-carload quanities of the regular black molding material sold at 35c. to 39c. per pound, while variegations were quoted at 54c. to 59c. per pound, l.c.l. The cellulose acetate-butyrate molding material, plain colors, pearls, special black, was quoted at 56c. to 61c. per pound for less-carlot amounts, while the regular black type sold at 47c. to 51c. per pound, less carloads. Variegations were listed at 61c. to 66c. per pound, less-carload quantities.

Melamine Resins—This section of the market was firm following last month's ½c. to 1c. per pound uniform price reductions. No change was reported in the supply position of these materials, and demand was said to be on a par with previous weeks.

Polyethylene Resins—The anticipated rise in production of this product failed to materialize last week, as demand continued to completely overshadow supply. Price quotations were steady at previous levels, and no changes in listings were expected.

Polystyrene—Plain colors of this material last week were quoted at 31½c. and 32½c. per pound for 30,000-pound and 20,000-pound lots, respectively. Smaller lots sold at 38½c. to 54½c. per pound, varying with quantity. Water-clear polystyrene, meanwhile, was quoted at 7c. to 18c. per pound under quotations for plain colors, depending on the quantity involved. The supply picture was reported as good last week, with producers able to handle shipments in any amount on short notice. Demand, which had been said to have fallen in recent weeks, was greatly improved. On the basis of current conditions, suppliers viewed the present price structure as firm.

Natural Resins

Trading in this section of the market last week was still said to be largely confined to spot-basis transactions. The lack of fixed price information was believed to have produced a noticeable slump in demand, with

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buyers restricting purchases to current-basis orders. Meanwhile, with conditions abroad continuing unsettled, little hope was held here for an early return to normalcy. Stocks generally were said to be abundant, although there was no definite information available as to the extent of stocks of the individual importers. Price quotations, which also were regarded in the nature of non-public information, were in the main reported to be off several cents per pound from listings last month. Added to mounting stocks in this country were imports of copal gum totalling 2,757 bags from Matadi and 982 baskets from Makassar. According to official figures released last week by the Dutch East Indies government, resin exports from Borneo during the first six months of this year amounted to 71 tons, compared with the 43 tons shipped during the second half of 1946.

Miscellaneous Materials

Bones — Imported last week were some 59,914 pounds of bones from Havana and 670 bags from Barranquilla.

Charcoal—Imported last week were 3,184 bags of cocoanut shell charcoal from Curacao, Kingston and Colombo.

Graphite—Good supplies of Mexican and Ceylon grades of the imported product were reported in this section of the market. Madagascar stocks were still said to be low. Domestic crystalline grades were reported scarce following the shutdown of a major producing plant. The price structure of the amorphous and other grades of foreign crystalline materials remained steady at levels of former weeks. Imports last week totaled 1,720 bags of graphite from Havana, London, Tanger and Colombo.

Glue—This material held to listings of previous weeks as supply, demand and prices all remained at former levels, the first, abundant, the second, off somewhat and the last-named holding firm.

Lecithin—The edible grade of this material last week was quoted at 31c. per pound, in drums, carlot quantities, and 32c. per pound, drums, l.c.l. The technical grade sold at 31c. and 32c. per pound, carloads and less-carloads, respectively.

Naval Stores

Pine Oil—The 3c. per gallon price increase for the destructively-distilled grade of the product, reported in the August 25 issue, erroneously included a similar advance for the tankcar price. Current quotations call for 70c. per gallon, carloads, f.o.b. works, South; 79c. per gallon, l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse, East, and 61c. per gallon, tanks, works, South.

Pinetar Oil—Present quotation of the crude grade of this material in tankcars, works, South, is 30½c. per gallon, not 33½c. per gallon, as reported in the August 25 issue.

Pinetar Retort—The current price of this product in tankcars, works, South, is 30½c. per gallon, not 33½c. per gallon as erroneously reported in the August 25 issue.

Savannah, Sept. 5.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons, Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Tuesday	60	127	504	182	9,598
Wednesday	61	124	266	358	9,478
Thursday	61	...	155	112	9,519
Friday	...	...	...	...	...
Friday	61	845	543	193	9,869

Savannah, Sept. 5.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit — Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50
D	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
E	...	6.55	6.55	6.50	6.55
F	...	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73
G	...	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
H	...	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
I	...	7.01	7.01	7.01	7.01
K	...	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
M	...	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
N	...	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
WG	...	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
WW	...	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.27
X	...	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.27
			Barrels		
Sales	...	400	...	...	200
Receipts	...	604	709	849	392
Shipments	...	...	500	...	225
Stocks	...	16,665	16,874	17,723	17,889

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Cyclic Chemical Co. Forms Protective Coatings Division

The Cyclic Chemical Company, Washington, D. C., has formed a "Permolite" division for the manufacture of protective coatings of the chemical resistant type and their applications to equipment of all types. W. J. Schnorr, has been named general manager of the new division, and F. J. Ploederl is sales manager and Edward Ploederl, production manager.

Headquarters and plant operations are located at the company's new plant in Hamilton, Ohio, which is equipped with railroad sidings to permit the application of protective coatings to tankcars and other equipment of comparable size.

A fully equipped research laboratory has been set up at the plant to aid corrosion problems and to develop methods of formulation, production and application of corrosion resistant finishes.

"Permolite" coatings are said to be resistant to most acids and alkalies and to withstand temperatures up to 400 degrees F. They are recommended by the company to impart protection to such equipment as process and storage tanks, fume hoods and duct systems, pipes for the handling of corrosive solutions, chemical pumps and filter presses.

Zinc Oxide Production Planned in Canada

Durham Chemicals (Canada), Ltd., Montreal, is planning to convert to the manufacture of zinc oxide and other chemicals a plant at Cap de la Madeleine, which it recently purchased from War Assets Administration. Durham Chemicals has been formed by Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., London, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Zinc Oxide, Ltd., Birtley, County Durham, England.

Porcelain Enamel Institute To Meet September 10-12

Pertinent operating and technical problems which currently face the porcelain enameling industry will be discussed at the Porcelain Enamel Institute Ninth Annual Forum, to be held at Ohio State University on September 10 to 12. Program topics have been based on the returns of a special questionnaire designed to determine what topics, according to the men of the industry, deserved or required discussion.

Speakers have been chosen for the knowledge of, and experience in, the phases of the enameling field which they shall discuss. Registration will be conducted at Campbell hall on the campus, and fees will be $10 for the three-day session, $7.50 for two days, and $5 for one day.

Goodrich Develops New Adhesive for Brake Linings

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, in collaboration with one of the country's major auto concerns, has developed a new adhesive for anchoring brake linings. The new product, called 'Plastilock 601,' has more than twice the shear-resistance strength of brass rivets in attaching the brake linings and eliminates the danger of rivet-scorning of brake drums, according to the company.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Increased demand for vegetable oils coupled with limited available offerings resulted in a higher market last week. Volume of trading was fairly active, chiefly for prompt delivery at advanced quotations. This also strengthened nearby and forward positions. Coconut oil was stronger in sympathy with the sharp advance of copra and prompt delivery was advanced 1 cent and futures one-half cent. Copra was boosted $10 per ton, with offers scanty at the higher level. Requests for offers of crude cottonseed and soybean oils by CCC for shipment abroad resulted in the drying up of offerings and the raising of prices fractionally for all positions. Refiners bids for crude cottonseed oil were increased without attracting selling interest in the South. Linseed oil was increased 2 cents per pound, following the higher cost of flaxseed which was advanced 50 cents per bushel above the government support price. Crushers practically withdrew from the market and awaited further developments in seed. Flaxseed growers limited offerings and sales at the higher level were reported below the demand. Corn oil was firmer with higher cost of the grain and competing oils. Tallow and grease were strong at the recent advance of 1 cent per pound. Trading was fairly active with soapmakers participating at the higher level. Oleo oil was higher and other animal oils were firmer reflecting the increased cost of pressing stock and announcement of higher prices expected momentarily.

Tung oil was the exception in the upward movement and declined fractionally. Good volume of sales were reported at the decline, though the market became slightly firmer late in the week under reduced offerings.

Contemplated purchases of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil and crude soybean oil in bulk by CCC were announced by the Department of Agriculture August 29. Offers shall be submitted for any quantity of not less than carlots of approximately 60,000 pounds on Form Foo-35 in an original and three signed copies to Procurement Section, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administrator (CCC), U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. not later than 11:30 a.m. September 8, 1947. Offers shall be subject to acceptance by CCC in whole or in part by telegram filed at Washington, D. C. not later than midnight September 11.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was fairly active last week, the market reflecting the strength in crude oil, lard and grains and prices registered moderate gains. Hedging was moderate against crude purchases and also against the sales of lard. New interest was centered in the forward positions. Active trading was reported in bleachable oil on the basis of 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. This selling it was stated brought out an active demand for crude oil for prompt delivery. Crude oil offerings were scarce and bids were increased about ½c. per pound, without attracting selling interest. Bids for September shipment were raised to 17c. tankcars, mills, 16c. to 16½c. for October and 15c. to 15½c. for November.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 5, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
September	2	20	18½	20.05@21½
October	..	..	..	19[illegible]18
December	12	19.45	17.45	19.10@19.55
January	12	17.85	17.25	19.10@19.55
March	20	19.35	17.40	19.30@19.60
May	52	19.25	17.03	19.70S
July	..	..	..	19.40B

Total sales—98.

Crude cottonseed oil was reported at 17½c. bid, tankcars, f.o.b. Texas, for first half of September, and 17c. bid for all September. Sales also reported at 16½c. Valley basis for September.

Linseed Oil

Higher prices for flaxseed which were advanced 50c. to $6.50 per bushel in the Midwest, resulted in a firmer linseed oil market. Crushers withdrew from the market and quotations were entirely nominal. Raw oil was boosted about 2c. per pound, and quoted nominally at 29.4c. per pound, tankcars, for September-December delivery and subject to change on any fluctuation in flaxseed. Sales were made on the basis of $6.50 per bushel and the market closed at $6.40 on Friday. Crushers in need of seed bid the market up and situation was mixed late in the week. While the oil market was firmer, consuming inquiry was restricted as buyers preferred to await further developments in the seed markets.

Production of linseed oil in July was placed at 32,250,000 pounds; consumption, 40,030,000 pounds; and stocks on hand July 31, 157,724,000 pounds, against 144,544,000 pounds June 30, according to the Bureau of Census.

Minneapolis—Oil market tightened up materially with many smaller crushers withdrawing offerings temporarily and turning down business for nearby as well as deferred delivery. Prices bounce up to 29c. a pound, zone 1, in tanks, for November-December shipment and crushers were willing, in some isolated cases, to take a little October oil at this figure, if accompanied with November-December orders. Larger mills had nothing for sale for September-October. Mill production was at 100 percent of capacity over the first of the month and most mills are planning to run at full capacity until the seed runs out. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts continued in good volume and many new crop oil owners are already pressing for immediate shipment.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	4,740,000	5,400,000
Since Sept. 1	4,740,000	5,400,000

Flaxseed—Active demand for seed strengthened the market and quotations were advanced 50c. to $6.50 per bushel for prompt and forward delivery. Offerings were light and trading was restricted at advanced levels.

Minneapolis—With anywhere from 60 to 75 percent of the daily receipts of flaxseed going into store and crushers worried about their ability to keep plants operating at capacity under the present market conditions the cash flax market came to life early in the week, jumping 50c. per bushel and bringing the bid price to $6.50 for spot and to arrive flax and the asking price to $6.60 per bushel. Crushers, caught between the oil and seed markets were forced to follow the advance and the situation was extremely mixed as the week ended. Many predict that much higher seed prices are in store while others say that the market will again back down to government levels as soon as the present demand is satisfied. Farmers in the country, comfortably fixed for ready cash, are in a position to hold their seed for the remainder of the calendar year and possibly get a "break" on their income tax during 1948. This holding movement has reached dangerous proportions and if the present trend continues it is estimated that only between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of the 1947 crop will be available for crushing purposes, until such time as the producers decide to let go.

	Receipts		Shipments	
Bushels—	1947-1948	1946-47	1947-1948	1946-47
This week	1,688,100	923,100	258,400	185,300
Since Sept. 1	1,688,100	923,100	258,400	185,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Consuming demand war fair, mainly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady, because of the high cost of castor beans.

Coconut—Sharp advance in copra, stiffened the market and prices were boosted 1c. per pound for prompt and ½c. for futures. Crude oil for prompt shipment was quoted at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast and October ranged from 12½c. to 12¾c., same basis. Sales were reported at 12¼c. tankcars, for November-December with sellers holding for 12½c. Some 1,600,000 pounds of coconut oil were allocated for export to Venzuela for commercial procurement, in exchange for the transfer to the United States of an equivalent quantity (in terms of oil) of her IEFC copra allocation from the Philippines by the Department of Agriculture during the week ended August 29.

Copra—This market was boosted $10 per ton following sales at $150 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast a week ago. Offerings were reduced and quoted nominally at $160 same basis. Inquiry was light but the market was firm. Copra purchases in western

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Flaxseed, 50c. per bushel.
Grease, 1c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.4	165.4	175.1	204.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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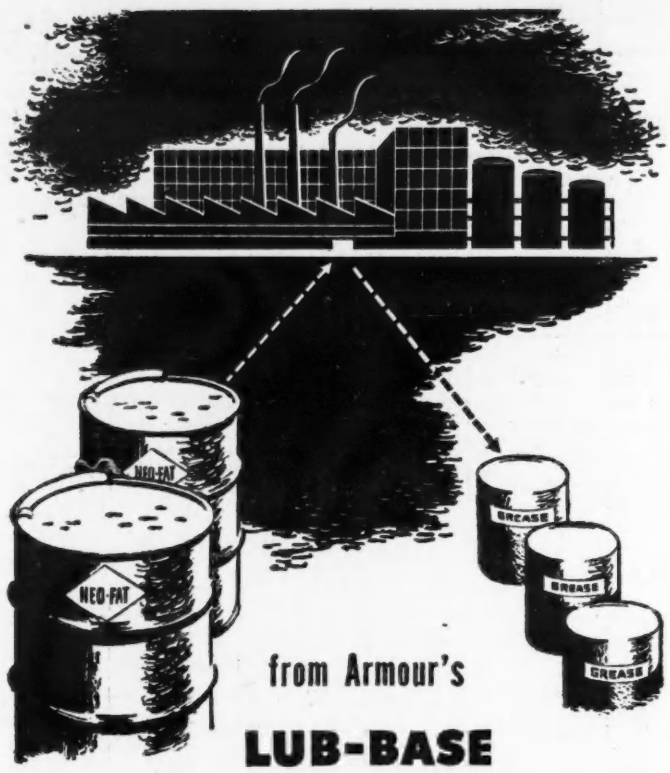

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Borneo by the Netherlands Indies Copra Fund have been increasing and totaled 774 tons, in May, 961 tons in June and 1,316 tons in July, it was reported by Aneta last week.

Corn—Trading in crude oil was reported at 18c per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September-October delivery, with bids at this figure for additional quantities turned down late in the week. Refined oil was firmer and quoted nominally at 23c. to 23½c. tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Market was quiet. Supplies on spot were light. Sales of small lots were reported at 26½c. per pound, drums. Offerings for replacements were limited owing to scarcity of oil at producing centers. Brazilian 1947 crop was placed at about 1,300 tons, the smallest on record, compared with the normal production of approximate 10,000 tons. Production for 1948 was expected to be larger, though it was too early to make an estimate.

Olive—Supplies on the spot are smaller and while trading was still of a hand to mouth nature, some sellers increased quotations 10c. to 15c. per gallon. Prices ranged from $6.25 to $6.35 per gallon, depending seller and quantity. Some 100 tons of Spanish oil due here shortly was reported sold before arrival at about the same levels.

Peanut—Offerings of new crop crude oil were scarce. Market was nominal at 17c. per pound, tankcars, mills, Southeast, for September shipment. Market was firmer in sympathy with other vegetable oils.

Soybean—This market continued to advance last week. Crude oil for immediate shipment sold at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, while September was held at 15½c. same basis. October was higher at 14¾c. and was 14½c. bid. Prices were up about ½c. to 1c. for all positions. Refined oil was firm and nominal at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 5, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	..	..	..	17N
October	..	..	..	16½/17½
December	..	..	..	16½/17½
January	..	..	..	16½/17½
March	..	..	..	16½/17½
May	..	..	..	16½/17½
July	..	..	..	16½/17½

Total sales—None.

Tung—Increased offerings as a result of lower Chinese exchange caused the market to sag last week and moderate trading took place at 24½c. per pound tankcars, New York basis, for prompt and nearby delivery. Later offerings were reduced and the market was steadier with tankcars quoted at 24⅝c. to 24¾c. same basis, depending upon seller.

Los Angeles — Inquiry was fair last week. All oils were moving at a slow pace. Prices were firmer. Oils in tankcars were quoted as follows:—Tung, 25½c. per pound; coconut, crude, 13c. per pound; cottonseed, crude, 15c. to 16½c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas; mustardseed, 18c. per pound; peanut, crude, 20c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas; sesameseed, crude, 25c. per pound; soybean, 15½c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur; castor, cold pressed, 28c per pound, drums.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Increased buying interest was reported following the recent advance of 1c. per pound for all grades. Trading was moderate for prompt and nearby delivery. Choice was quoted at 12c. per pound, loose works, yellow, 11½c., house, 11¼c. and white, 12¼c. to 12¾c. as to grade.

Lard—This market was firmer, scoring fractional advances last week, and reflected the strength in grains and hogs. Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prime steam lard was quoted at 17.67c. per pound tierces and 16⅞c., loose Chicago. Stocks of lard in Chicago on August 31, totaled 90,130,000 pounds, compared with 91,698,070 pounds, August 1, and 3,544,610 pounds, August 31, last year.

Tallow—Trading was more active at the recent advance of 1c. per pound. Soapmakers were reported buyers of sizable quantities at the advance. Market was firm with offerings limited and well held. Fancy was quoted at 13c. per pound, loose, extra, 12¾c. and special, 12½c.

Animal Oils

Degras—Demand was moderate and mainly for prompt delivery. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Grease Oil—Higher cost of pressing stock improved the tone of the market. Prices were unchanged but were expected to be advanced shortly. Trading was light and spotty.

Neatsfoot Oil—This market was firmer with the advance in pressing stock. Quotations were unchanged, but tended higher.

Oleo Oil—Prices were higher with trading reported at 21c. per pound, drums, returnable, Chicago, an advance of 1c. per pound.

Stearine, Oleo—Inquiry was more active. Market was firm and quoted at 16c. to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Fish Oils

Cod — Arrivals totaled 518 drums, 262 casks and 500 barrels at New York last week from Newfoundland for delivery on previous contracts. Trading was quiet, with inquiry moderate for nearby delivery. Offers for shipment from Newfoundland were light and quotations were well held at 20c. to 22c. per pound, drums, New York basis, depending upon quantity and delivery.

Menhaden—Market was quiet but tone was steadier in sympathy with the advancing trend of linseed oil. Refined grade quotations were unchanged and steady. Crude oil was merely nominal at 12c. to 12½c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works.

Sardine—Reports from the Pacific coast indicated light catch of fish. Producers were not offering crude oil and buyers also were holding back. Refined oils unchanged and steadier in sympathy with the advance of linseed oil.

Los Angeles—Fishing was poor off Northern California last week because of the light-of-moon period. Total for the season through August 28 is 7,396 tons, compared with 5,655 tons landed for the same time last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal is still centered in the midwestern drought areas and there is little or no buying by the feed or fertilizer trade in the northeastern and southeastern sections of the country. A limited tonnage traded last week at $76, sacked, 41 percent, f.o.b. Georgia, October, November, December, coupled. Most mills are asking $81 for spot shipment with only a few scattered cars selling. A good many mills in Alabama and Georgia are accumulating surpluses and have reduced their ideas to $80 for sacked 41 percent, prompt and September. Sacked 36 percent is discounted $5 to $7 per ton, with little or no demand.

Linseed Meal — Active demand featured the market. Offerings were light and market was advanced about $5 per ton.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal turned brisk as supplies shortened up and crushers advanced prices from $73 per ton to as much as $78 per ton for September-October shipment. Many of the crushers withdrew from the market completely, waiting further developments and none appeared to be too aggressive on sales. Instructions were brisk and buyers wanted their supplies in a hurry, to help offset the protein shortage which developed in the late summer months.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	7,720,000	7,280,000
Since Sept. 1	7,720,000	7,280,000

Peanut Meal—No new crop trades have been reported during the past week. However, the market for sacked 45 percent October is considered to be $75, and November, December, $72.50. It is doubtful, however, if any appreciable tonnage could be sold on this basis due to utter lack of interest from the feed trade.

Soybean Meal—One round lot traded last week at $72, bulk basis Decatur, for October, November, December shipment. Although processors are showing more selling interest, the feed trade is content to look on and are only buying spot requirements.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Higher in pressing stock gave this market a firmer tone. Trading was light and mainly for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Stearic Acid—Tone of the market was firmer with the increased cost of tallow. Further advances in the latter will no doubt be followed by boosts in stearic acid, Business was reported moderate.

Waxes

Beeswax—There was little doing in this market last week. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Crudes were easy and nominal and asking prices could have been shaded on firm for sizable quantities. Refined grades were in quiet demand.

Candelilla—While trading was inactive, the market remained fairly steady at former levels.

Carnauba—Activity in this market slackened for spot delivery last week. Prices were unchanged but were more or less nominal. Interest in replacements was spasmodic and quotations for shipment were reported steadier.

Montan—Demand was limited to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Ouricury—Trading was restricted to actual requirements. Market was unchanged, with quotations more or less nominal.

Reynolds Metals Company has been awarded the franchise to produce a new aluminum foil bag to be used as a container for coffee roasted by the "Infra Roast" process.

Cargill Elects Three To Executive Posts

Cargill, Inc., linseed oil producer, Minneapolis, has elected H. Terry Morrison vice-president in charge of its mechanical division. Other officers named at the recent meeting included Walter F. Gage, assistant vice-president in the sales division, and E. K. Peterson, assistant vice-president in charge of the seed division.

Mr. Morrison, who has been acting head of the mechanical division for the past year, was formerly a commission broker on the New York stock exchange. Mr. Gage has been associated with Cargill for eleven years and has been engaged in grain merchandising in Minneapolis, Washington and Buffalo. Mr. Peterson is a veteran of twenty years of buying and selling field seeds for Cargill.

Aluminum Mixing Varnish Specification Revision Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

A proposed revision of Federal specification TT-V-81a for aluminum mixing varnish has been sent to producers and interested trade association by the bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce. The technical committee on paint, varnish lacquer and related materials of the bureau's Federal specifications board asks that constructive criticism and suggestions on the proposed revision be sent to it by September 19.

General Mills Produces Linseed Oil Substitute

General Mills, Inc., has announced the development by its chemical division of a copolymer drying oil as a replacement for heat bodied linseed oil for the protective coatings industry. A combination of tung and soybean oils, the copolymer can be produced in conventional types of kettle equipment in general use in the industry.

Laboratory tests by the company have indicated that the copolymer oil is equal to bodied linseed oil as a chill-back oil in the production of tung oil varnishes; as the equivalent of bodied linseed oil in cold cut varnishes, oil cloth and patent leather finishes and lithographic varnishes, and as a replacement for the bodied linseed oil component of house paint.

General Mills will disclose the method of producing this oil to the trade under a non-exclusive, no-fee arrangement. Information concerning the process may be obtained from the company's sales representatives or directly from the chemical division in Minneapolis, which will handle the licensing arrangements.

Soybean's Role

—Continued from page 7

by reason of getting the most for their products and maintaining the lowest production costs in their respective plants.

"Thus the ancient soybean, predating the pyramids and hoary with age before Solomon fashioned his temple, now the prodigy of American agriculture, and which played so vital a role in the late drama of Conflict, has the ability to star in the same role in the great drama of Peace. She needs what every star needs—great supporting cast in which each of us has our particular responsibilities and role to play."

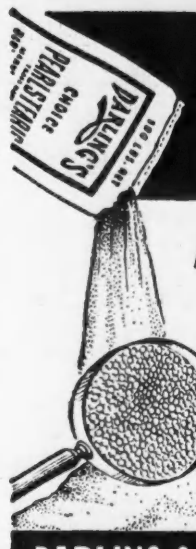
Oils Demand Estimated

Assuming a good national income and a high rate of industrial activity the demand for fats and oils in the next several years probably will be great enough to support an annual production of about 11,000,000,000 pounds, according to Dr. B. F. Daubert, of the University of Pittsburgh's chemistry department.

Although production of fats and oils decreased to a little less than 10,000,000,000 pounds in 1946, he said, the production of soybean oil has increased to approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds. These production and utilization statistics are impressive, he said, but perhaps we possess only fragmentary knowledge of the products themselves, particularly of soybean oil and its well-known tendency to develop reverted odors and flavors.

Margarin Industry Needs

Dr. Daubert declared that perhaps one of the largest users of soybean oil for food purposes is the margarin industry. Civilian use of margarin in 1945 was the largest on record, at 524,000,000 pounds, he said, and 41 percent of all the fats used in margarin was soybean oil. He added that on the assumption that other oils will be used in greater quantity, competent opinion seems to indicate that the future use of soybean oil in margarin is predicated to a large degree on the solution of the reversion problem.



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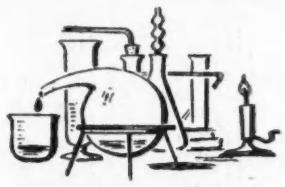

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Margarin Output Larger

Margarin production during June was larger than in May and during June last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:—

	Pounds June 1947	1946
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	[1]38,585,841	[2]31,464,581
Withdrawn tax-paid	37,872,497	33,575,569
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter culture	.....	105
Butter flavor	156	501
Citric acid	12	164
Coconut oil[3]	204,060	.....
Corn oil	807,49	511,513
Cottonseed flakes	1,500	.....
Cottonseed oil	15,74[illegible],337	13,052,725
Derivative of glycerin	61,256	59,134
Diacetyl	66	46
Eticarin	.....	6,930
Lecithin	48,225	41,21
Milk	6,505,526	5,342,095
Monostearin	38,400	25,591
Neutral lard	1[illegible]2,817	105,577
Oleo oil	122,263	150,057
Oleo stearin	2[illegible]3,597	87,659
Oleo stock	21,215	16,,85
Peanut oil	1,319,682	606,750
Salt	1,1[illegible],556	961,8 6
Soda, benzoate of	2[illegible],163	24,638
Soybean oil	12,89[illegible],976	11,012,[illegible]09
Tallow	.....	900
Vitamin concentrate	5,128	6,837
Total	39,228,641	31,905,004
Production of colored oleomargarin	[4]2,814,242	4,597,159
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,776,703	901,805
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	43	25
Coconut oil[3]	492,4[illegible]2	.....
Color	1,837	3,081
Corn oil	[illegible]14	.....
Cottonseed flakes	.....	1,100
Cottonseed oil	602,089	451,247
Derivative of glycerin	4,773	6,878
Diacetyl	14	229
Eticarin	.....	222
Lecithin	2,552	4,,20
Milk	475,055	759,783
Monostearin	1,256	2,208
Neutral lard	2,[illegible]00	16,446
Oleo oil	12,700	8,215
Oleo stock	10,100	.....
Peanut oil	42,706	6,647
Salt	93,276	152,[illegible]40
Soda, benzoate of	1,464	2,847
Soybean oil	1,04[illegible],686	3,2[illegible],686
Soybean flakes	.....	5,000
Vitamin concentrate	359	579
Totals	2,846,473	4,629,613

[1] Of the amount produced, 32,450 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 594 pounds were reworked.
[3] 309,536 pounds of this oil used in oleomargarin manufactured for export by, or from, the United States, and 387,543 pounds used in production of the product for domestic consumption.
[4] Of the amount produced, 288 pounds were reworked.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Discuss Alkyd Resins

Alkyd resin esterification and condensation reactions were discussed by Dr. Charles L. Levesque of the Resinous Products & Chemical Company at the September 4 meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Dr. Levesque pointed out the relationship between the positional rigidity of the polybasic acid carboxyl groups and the positional rigidity of the polyhydric alcohol hydroxyl groups to the ultimate physical flexibility of the reaction product. The more mobile and flexible these groups are by virtue of being separated on the molecule by intervening methylene groups, he said, the greater is the softness and flexibility of alkyd resin ester formed.

Alkyd resins are affected by the drying oil fatty acid molecules entering into the reaction in modified alkyds, Dr. Levesque stated, indicating that the higher the iodine number of the oil the faster the resin will dry. As the iodine number increases, hardness and gloss retention are increased.

The performances, he said, and physical characteristics of alkyd resins are, in addition, determined by the so called alkyd ratio (glyceryl phthalate content). Alkyds for protective coating work are usually formulated in the range of 18 to 65 percent. In the vicinity of fourteen and also of forty alkyd ratios, slight changes in the ratio produce marked changes in resin characteristics. High alkyd ratios increase speed of set, film hardness, baked film durability, color retention and alcohol tolerance. Low alkyd ratios give resins of increased air dry durability, good brushing and mineral spirits tolerance.

For every alkyd formulation there is an optimum end point in viscosity and acid number which will yield optimum drying and non-reactive properties.

Huber Names Krech Director of Purchases

J. M. Huber Corporation, ink and varnish manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Edward M. Krech as director of purchases. His duties will include the coordination of all purchases for the ink, industrial products, clay and oil, and gas divisions. He comes to the firm from a position on the sales and purchasing staff of Singer Manufacturing Company.

T.F. McAdam, Inc., Formed To Deal in Oils and Seeds

T. F. McAdam formerly of the American Import Company and John E. Falkingham, jr., announced the formation of T. F. McAdam, Inc., brokers in vegetable oils and seeds and allied products with offices at 125 Broad street, New York. Telephone, Whitehall 3-9168. Mr. McAdam is president and Mr. Falkingham, vice-president.

Ampion Gets Vegetable Oils from Eagle Soap

The Ampion Corporation, manufacturer of sanitation and maintenance chemicals, Long Island City, N. Y., has purchased machinery, laboratory equipment and stock of vegetable oils from the Eagle Soap Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. B. Benedick, vice-president of Ampion, has resigned, and Leonard B. Schwarcz is now owner of all stock in the corporation.

Sorbitol Supply Increased

—*Continued from page 7*

ing of bulk sugar from gondola cars readily accessible from the plant's railroad siding. Pure sorbitol solution can be pumped directly into tankcars for shipment. A loading platform large enough to permit three trucks to load simultaneously also expedites drum shipments.

While much of the operation in which the corn sugar is combined with hydrogen in the presence of the nickel catalyst and under 1,600-pound pressure is of an automatic nature, close laboratory control of production is maintained at all times.

In another section of the plot the derivatives plant combined sorbitol or mannitol with fatty acids of various kinds to produce an almost infinite number of surface activators for use in the drug, food, cosmetic, paint, textile, leather, and other industries. Many of the products produced in the derivatives plant are made to individual customer specifications.

Again quoting from OPD's 1937 report:—"It is the belief of the management that there is room for much expansion in wholly new fields. Its experience so far offers good evidence of the soundness of this belief."

The liberal space allowed for easy expansion of the new Atlas plant indicates that the concept of broader service is still in control and that the final chapter on increased production at Atlas Point will not be written for many years.

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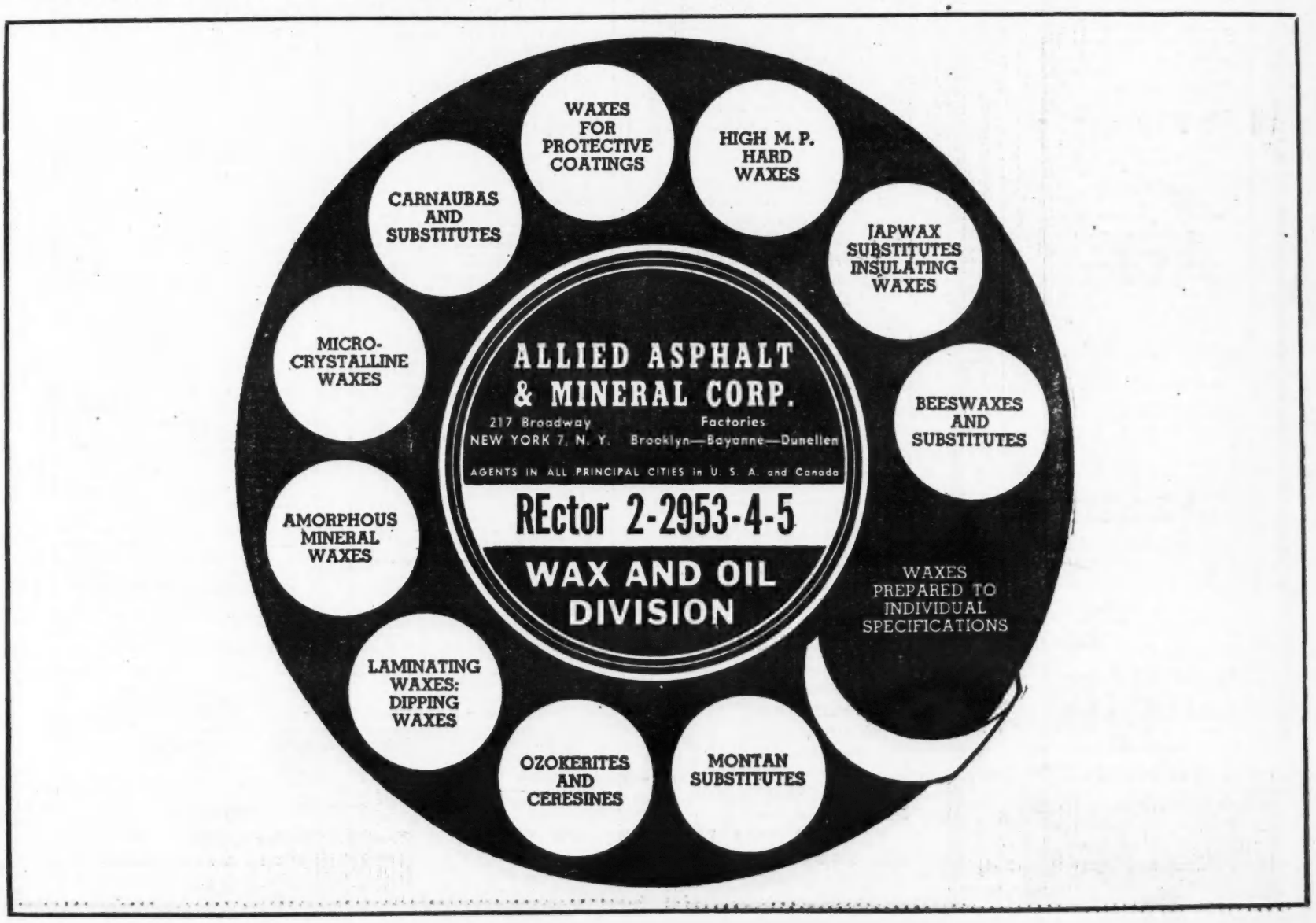
Standard of California Advances R.W. Goodale

Standard Oil Company of California has appointed R. W. Goodale manager of the lubricant division of its marketing department, to succeed G. L. Neely, who is now associated with the California Oil Company in Chicago. Mr. Goodale has been with the company since 1929 and has been serving as assistant manager of the product acceptance department since 1945.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2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' and 54" x 30".
8—Evaporator Pan Dryers, Atmospheric or Vacuum, 5' to 7'6" dia.
1—Hersey Dryer, 4' x 20', complete with accessories.
EXTRACTORS
25—Tolhurst, American, Troy Centrifugal Extractors, all types, with stainless steel, copper, rubber-lined, etc., Baskets.
FILTER PRESSES & FILTERS
2—Shriver 42" C.I. open delivery Filter Presses, two closed delivery.
20—Shriver, Sperry, other good makes, all sizes. Cast Iron, Lead-Lined, Wood Plates and Frames.
1—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter, 6' x 44" face.
2—Oliver Filters Dorreo Dewatering Type, 6' x 3', with neoprene covering.
1—Oliver Filter, 6' x 4', with stainless contact parts.
1—Oliver Pre-Coat Vac. Filter, 8' x 10', with pump.
5—Olivite Vertical Leaf Filters, 100 gal. cap.
MILLS AND GRINDERS
3—Raymond No. 5 Low Side Pulverizers, formerly used for crushing coal.
15—Hammer Mills by Williams, Gruendler, Jay Bee, Jeffrey, Stedman, other standard makes.
20—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Machines, stainless parts.
6—Mikro Pulverizers, from No. 1 to No. 4.
COLLOID MILLS
HOMOGENIZERS
VISCOL'ZERS
34—Eppenbach, Premier, U.S., Charlotte, Chemi-Colloid, Manton-Gaulin, with Stainless, Brass, Steel contact parts, from 1/3 HP up to 50 HP.
AUTOCLAVES
VULCANIZERS
PRESSURE VESSELS
32" x 32"—100 PSI; 4' x 7'6"—900 PSI; 42" x 81'0"—600 PSI; 3' x 12'—100 PSI; 6' x 20'—100 PSI; 7'6" x 15'0"—200 PSI.
EVAPORATORS, STILLS, VACUUM PANS, COLUMNS
Swenson, Blaw-Knox, Zaremba, Stokes single and multiple effect; Distillation Equipment in Steel, Iron, Copper, Glass-Lined.
TABLET MACHINES
50—Stokes, Colton, Kux, Rotary and Single Punch Presses—State size of tablets, production required.
Immediate Delivery of
NEW EQUIPMENT
Stainless Kettles, Tanks, Reactors, All-Steel Ribbon Type Mixers, Agitators, Pumps, Conveyors.
6—Bucket Elevators from 12' to 32'.
600' of 12" Screw Conveyor.

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[illegible] 300, 250 gal.
47—Aluminum TANKS, 800, 700, 250 gallons.
3—Pfaudler 375 gal. closed GLASS LINED TANKS, side m.d. agitated.
2—1,000-gal. STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
68—Aluminum JACKETED KETTLES, 20 to 100 gallons.
3—Aluminum JACKETED, AGITATED KETTLES, 1,200 750, 500 gallons.
36—Stainless Steel JACKETED KETTLES, 80, 60, 40, 30, 20 gallons.
4—COLLAPSIBLE TUBE MACHINES: 1—Stokes No. 79-80 Filling, Closing, Clipping; 1—Colton No. 14 Auto. Filling, Closing, Clipping; 1—Colton No. 2 Comb. Filling and Closing; 1—Colton No. 2 Tube Closer.
2—J. P. Devine belt driven two stage, 12 x 12 x 12 ROTARY VALVE DRY VACUUM PUMPS.
1—8'x8' OLIVER FILTER UNIT, complete.
12—Read 700 lb. steel Horizontal Jacketed MIXERS.
1—Badger 885 gal. all copper GIN STILL, complete wih condenser and pump.
2—J. H. Day, Size D, 600-lb. DRY POWDER MIXERS, M.D.
1—Gedge Gray 1,200 lb. DRY POWDER MIXER, center discharge, belt drive.
2—2,000 lb. ribbon type DRY POWDER MIXERS, M.D., 20 H.P. AC motor.
2—World ROTARY LABELERS, late type, M.D.
2—W. P. MIXERS, jacketed, 100-gal. sigma blades.
2—Stokes & Smith auger FILLERS, with S.S. hoppers. Practically new.
1—Colton No. 8 Can FILLER, ½ pt. to 1 qt.
1—Premier 5" Colloid Mill, 10 H.P. motor.
1—York 500 GPM HOMOGENIZER bronze fitted, with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.
1—450 gal. copper steam jacketed KETTLE.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed KETTLE OR VAC. STILL.
2—Copper steam jacketed agitated KETTLES, 1—54" dia. x 42" deep, 300 gals.; 1—36" dia. x 31" deep, 70 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Tight Wrap Machine, M.D.
1—J. H. Day auger POWDER FILLER.
2—Colton No. 3 TOGGLE Globule PRESSES, for making capsules.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head CAPPING MACHINE.
Approximately 200 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 16" to 24" widths.

FILTER PRESSES

1—No. 12 Sweetland 72 copper leaves, 2" leaves.
1—No. 10 Sweetland, 52 brass leaves.
1—Shriver, 30"x30", iron, center feed, 46 plates, ratchet closing device.
1—Johnson, 36"x36", iron, center feed, 44 plates, double end, gear closing device.
1—Sperry, 30"x30", iron, plate and frame, closed delivery, 31 chambers.

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Unused Equipment Purchased New-1943

STEEL TANKS

9—55' dia. x 50' high 29/32" thick. Offered with or without 6-compartment Dorr thickener mechanisms.
6—35' dia. x 21', welded cone bottoms, 5/8" walls, equipped with Dorr thickener mechanisms.
1—50' dia. x 50' 5/8" walls.
4—30' dia. x 20' 14,140 cu. ft. volume.
1—10' dia. x 27' Horizontal, lead lined, for acid storage.

3—OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTERS, 11'6" dia.x18' face, each 640 sq. ft. filtering area, complete.
2—OLIVER FILTERS 10'x18', 565 sq. ft. each, with stainless steel valves, rubber drainage mats, etc., UNUSED.
2—AMERICAN ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTERS 12'6" dia.x23' long 10 discs, 2,000 sq. ft. filtering area each.
1—26"x11" INGERSOLL-RAND VACUUM PUMP, ES-1, with 60 H.P. motor, 1918 CFM.
2—VACUUM PUMPS, CHICAGO PNEUMATIC, DUPLEX, 36x36x13", each with direct connected 250 H.P. 3/60/440 225 RPM synchronous motor with exciter, starting equipment, etc. 6760 CFM capacity.
2—INGERSOLL RAND DRY VACUUM PUMPS, 31x13", Type ES, 2830 CFM. with V-belt drives.
2—GOSLIN BIRMINGHAM EVAPORATORS, 6-effects, each evaporator having total heating surface of 58,200 sq. ft. Electromite steel tubes; welded steel bodies. Each evaporator designed to evaporate 172,230 lbs. of water per hour from a feed of 586,000 lbs. per hour of soda-alumina solution. Complete with condensers, pumps, motors, controls, instruments, etc.
1—SWENSON QUADRUPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, same construction as 6-effect evaporators above. Evaporating capacity 60,000 lbs. of water per hour.
7—8'x45' ALLIS-CHALMERS ROTARY KILNS, ¾" shells, construction heavy enough for lengthening to 150 ft. 54-ton capacity carrying mechanisms. UNUSED.
2—Model 5040 DIXIE HAMMER MILLS, "Mogul" with 250 H.P. AC motors,
4—Dorr Classifiers, 4'x20'6", 2-deck, double rake, 3 H.P. motors.
2—100' dia. x 14' center depth DORR THICKENER MECHANISMS, Type S.
10—DORRCO SUCTION PUMPS, Type VM, 6 Duplex.
2—MORRIS CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, Size 4-8, 300 GPM, 90' head.
9—B.&W. WATER TUBE BOILERS, sectional headers; 3—600 H.P., 6—443 H. P. All rebuilt before reinstallation in a War Plant. 160 p.s.i. W.P.

UNUSED OLIVER FILTERS

Rotary Continuous Vacuum Type

10' Dia. x 18' Long — 565 Sq. Ft.
STAINLESS STEEL OLIVER VALVES
RUBBER DRUM COVERING
INCONEL INTERNAL PIPING
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ROLLER MILLS

2—Kent, 12"x30", motor driven.
3—20x48", belt driven.

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PULVERIZERS

1—3-roll Model 4237 High Side Pulverizer, made by Raymond Pulverizer Div., Combustion Engineering Corp. in 1942. Used one month. With Raymond exhauster, cyclone collector, inter-connecting piping, with 40 H.P. mill motor, 20 H.P. fan motor, 1 H.P. feeder motor, all 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts, including full starting equipment.

1—"Super-Titan" 5-roller Mill, made by Williams Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo. With "Spinner" type separator, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector, all inter-connecting piping. Including 100 H.P. mill motor, 50 H.P. fan motor with V-belt drive, ½ H.P. feeder motor, 7½ H.P. Spinner motor, with variable speed transmission and starting equipment for all motors included. Motors are all 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts. THIS IS A MODERN MILL, STILL SET UP AS OPERATED IN A PLANT IN MISSOURI.

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FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

3—40" x 40" cast iron, P&F, 44 chambers, washing type.
5—Shriver 36" x 36", cast iron, 42 chambers, P&F, washing type.
4—18", 24", 32", Wood P&F Filter Presses.
1—No. 10 Sweetland 54 bronze leaves, 2" centers, 500 sq. ft.
3—No. 2 Sweetland, No. 316 stainless steel body and stainless steel leaves, 30 and 46 sq. ft.
1—No. 1 Sweetland Stainless, Reaves.
5—No. 2B Vallez, 16 to 24 sq. ft.
2—Swenson Rotary Continuous, 4' x 3', 4' x 1'.
4—Oliver 8' x 6', 8' x 4' Rotary Dewaterers.

CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Buflovak 6' dia., Vacuum Type.
2—Buflovak 6' Atmospheric.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous, 24" x 20'.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—New Dopp 150 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Vertical, jacketed blades.
1—100 gal. Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with reducer and motor.
1—Blaw-Knox Ductiweld 100 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, 125 lb. jacket pressure, 150 lb. internal pressure.
1—2' x 4' Horizontal Cast Iron Autoclave.
5—Stainless Steel Kettles, 60 to 500 gals.
1—600 gal. Jacketed Kettle, with reversible screw type agitator.
1—Patterson Rubber-Lined Mixing Tank, 3' dia. x 6' deep, with Type "R" Uni-Power Drive.
4—Pfaudler jacketed glass-lined Kettles, 60 gallon capacity, stainless steel, double S.S. agitators with motors.
5—Pfaudler glass-lined Tanks, 40 gal.
2—500 gal. glass-lined Tanks.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

1—A.T.&M. 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, 40 HP, 1,200 RPM.
7—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals, steel and copper baskets.
1—Fletcher 30" Suspended Type Centrifugal, steel basket, with 10 HP, 1,150 RPM.
3—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, with stainless steel bowls, explosion-proof motors.
1—Sharples No. 6 Pressurtite Centrifuge.
1—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuge.
2—De Laval No. 600 Clarifiers.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins 100 gal., Type JNM, jacketed, sigma blades.
2—W.&P. ½, 9 and 20 gals.
1—Readco 4 gal., double arm, stainless.
9—New 1,000 lb. Dry Powder, motor driven.
2—2,600 and 3,000 lb. Dry Powder.
2—Portable Agitators, ¼ HP, 400 RPM.
6—80 & 100 gal. Lead Mixers.

DRYERS

1—Lectrodryer C-75, 750 C.F.M., activated aluminum.
1—American 42" x 10' Atmospheric Double Drum.
1—22" x 60" Atmospheric Drum.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Drum, 24" x 20".
2—Rotary Vacuum 5' x 33', 2' x 6'.
1—Atmospheric 2 Truck, steam heated, 700 sq. ft.
1—Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 25'.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

1—Eppenbach Colloid Mill, stainless steel, ½ H.P.
1—Lehman 3-Roller Mill, 7" x 14".
1—Hardinge 6' x 22" Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mill, with feeder and 10' Gayco Air Separator.
1—Hardinge 36" x 24" Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mill.
1—Gruendler Master Hammer Mill, 10 HP motor.
3—Ball & Jewell No. 0 and No. 1 Rotary Cutters.
1—Rubber-Lined Pebble Mill, 3' x 3'.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, with 10 ¼ gal. jars.
2—No. 3 Eureka Jar Mills, 15 gal. capacity, motor driven.

EVAPORATORS AND STILLS

1—5' All Copper Evaporator, vertical tubes, 500 sq. ft.
6—Copper and Iron Vacuum Pans, 4', 5', 6', 8', 10'.
3—Copper Stills, 100, 150, 400 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Large Lot of Celeron Fittings, Parts and Piping, Brand New. 1,500 ft.—16", 18", 24" Roller Conveyor.
35—Stokes, Colton Tablet Machines, single and rotary, ⅛" to 2¼" single and rotary, ½" to 2⅛".
2—Bucket Elevators, 25', 28', 35' centers.
26—Oliver "Olivite" Acid Resisting 2" Centrifugal Pumps.
16—Duriron, Lead, Haveg, Bronze & Stainless Centrifugal Pumps, ½" to 3".
3—Kiefer Visco Fillers.
6—Auger Powder Fillers.

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PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter Press, 36 leaves, 4" centers.
1—4 ft. dia. x 32 ft. long Rotary Dryer, drive and motor.
1—4 ft. dia. x 9 ft. long Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—4 ft. dia. x 12 ft. long Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—No. 1 Raymond Pulverizer, Cyclone, Blower & Motors.
1—No. 1 Gruendler Pulverizer & 7½ HP motor.
1—No. 8 Mikro Pulverizer & Motors.
1—No. 2 Mikro Pulverizer & Motors.
1—5 ft. Gayco Separator & 5 HP motor.
1—30" Raymond Separator & 3 HP Motor.
1—Model 100 Sprout Waldron "V" Style Mixer.
2—24" x 24" Sperry Plate & Frame Iron filter presses.
1—30" x 30" Shriver Plate and frame Wood Filter Press.
1—6 ft. dia. x 6 ft. long Thropp Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
1—6 ft. dia. x 5 ft. long Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.

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1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter, 23 leaves on 1½" centers.
14—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
12—Sperry & Shriver, 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
2—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 100, 50, 20 & 9 gals.
1—Devine No. 3 late type Vac. Shelf Dryer Elec. Heated.
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1⅛".
2—Jones Type E, automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
1—Manton Gaulin, type 300, Stainless Steel Homogenizer.
1—Marco Model 200 Stainless Steel Homogenizer.
16—Day Dry Mixers, 50, 100, 300, 400, 600 & 1,000 lbs.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8' Conical Ball Mill.
1—Tyler-Hummer 3' x 6' surface screen.
75—36" x 36" Cast Iron Filter Press Plates and Frames.
1—Stokes No. 149 B Vac. Pump.
1—Gruendler 7" x 10" Jaw Crusher.
1—Dings Magnetic Separator, 12" Magnetic Pulley.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80 & 375 gals., some agitated.
4—Aluminum jack. Kettles, 60, 80 & 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—New, Portable, Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Williams No. 2 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
New 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
10—Closed steel Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
1—700 gal. steel copper-lined vac. Filter Tank.
1—Dopp 50 gal. jacketed Kettle.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal., single & double arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders, up to 22".
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill, 7" x 20".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
3—Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
1—Shutz-O'Neill 20" Pulverizer.
6—Single & Double Roll Crushers.
Rotary, Centr., Triplex Pumps.
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2—Shriver CI. P/F Filter Presses, 42" x 42", 64 Chambers.
1—Shriver CI. P/F Filter Press, 36" x 36", 52 Chambers.
1—Sperry P/F Filter Press, 30" x 30", Wooden Plates & Frames.
1—Shriver CI. P/F Filter Press, 24" x 24", 26 Plates, 27 Frames.
2—Ross Pony Mixers, 8 gals.
1—Day Pony Mixer, 15 gals.
3—Ross Pony Mixers, 45 gals.
20—American Tool Rubber Cement Churns, 200 gals.
4—Ross 3-Roll, Water-Cooled Mills, 12" x 30", 16" x 130", 16" x 36", 16" x 40".

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Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles with and without Agitators.
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1—Stokes, gear type, semi-automatic tube filler.
2—Stokes, semi-automatic closer and crimper.
10—Spiral and paddle type mixers from 50 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.
1—Kent, 3 roll, water cooled mill.
1—Kux Lohner tablet press up to 2½".
2—Pony mixers, 8 gallons and 20 gallons.
1—500 gallon, double agitated sulphonator.

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New — 150 gallon stainless steel, jacketed, stainless steel agitated kettle, 100 lbs. pressure, motorized.

20—New and rebuilt kettles, from 20 gallon to 200 gallon, aluminum, copper and stainless steel.
40—Agitators, from ¼ HP to 3 HP, slow and high speed.
1—Pneumatic packaging machine, 4" x 1½" x 6".
8—Filter presses, from 7" x 7" to 30" x 30", open and closed delivery.
2—U. S. & Karl Kiefer bottle rinsing machines.

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1—Dopp 125 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettle with agitator.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless, 500 watt, 115 volt, $15.00 ea.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers 8 & 24 cu. ft.
54—Pumps, Steam and Electric, made of iron, bronze, stainless steel.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—18-Spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleveo Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
7—Steel Tanks 28' dia. x 19'6" high, 100,935 gals. each.

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90 gallon vacuum still, fully jacketed, heated by 6—2,500-watt, removable electrical heating elements. Accessories are foam catcher, 3—60-gal. recv., 4 cond. all steel. Also lab. filter press, cast iron, 6 in. dia. plates and frames. Scantic Mfg. Co., Hazardville, Conn., Tel. Thompsonville 3500.

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EQUIPMENT WANTED

Enamel lined jacketed enclosed kettle, bottom opening, 150 to 200 gallon capacity, fitted with condenser and mechanically agitated; also stainless steel kettle with similar description or nearest size and description you have. OPD 948.

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For sale—20,000 pounds or any part thereof pure, technical grade DDT powder packed in 5-pound tins—6 tins or 30 pounds to a carton. Flows easily. Price 35c. per pound in 5,000-pound lots or more; 38c. per pound in 1,000-pound lots; 42c. per pound in 90-pound lots or more. OPD 919.

Leaded Zinc—15,000 pounds 35% leaded zinc. 45,000 pounds 20% leaded zinc. 6,000 3½-gallon friction top steel paint kits. Will accept offer on all or any part of above. OPD 945.

Red Iron oxides, natural and synthetic; available for prompt delivery; continuous supply; samples and quotations upon request. OPD 939.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 946.

Wanted: Beta methyl naphthalene in any quantity at once. Send sample, advise quantity available and price. OPD 950.

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

NEW
- Stainless Tanks & Kettles, Pumps—Bronze & Stainless
- Conveyors—Wheel, Roller & Belt
- Fillers—Stainless & Bronze
- Filters—Pressure Leaf
- Mixers—Portable Type

12—POWDER BLENDERS, Conical Type, 25 lb. to 500 lb. capacity.

23—CAPPERS, Pneu. Scale Auto., 6 hd. rotary.

2—CENTRIFUGALS, Sharpless No. 6 pressurette, continuous.

1—COLUMN, C.I. Bubbler plate 20" dia., 20 sections.

1—COMPRESSION UNIT, 10' long model No. 418.

1—COMPRESSOR, Ammonia, 3 x 3, with condenser & 3 HP motor.

2—CONVEYOR TABLES—38' long x 10" belt with side boards.

1—DOUBLE PIPE COOLER, 8 pipes, 8' long, Stainless & Copper.

5—DRYERS, Double drum, 22" x 38".

1—DRYER, Tray type, 39.5 cu. ft. chamber.

20—NEW HEAT EXCHANGERS, 31.5 sq. ft. 2 pass, semi-floating head.

LABELERS
- World Liq. Carb., O-J, Ermold, Oslund, N. J. Hurt, Standard Knapp. Auto. & Semi Auto. Rotary & Straight Line Spot Label, Wrap Around & Front & Back.

2—FILTER PRESSES, 30" x 30" Wood, P & F, top feed and discharge, open del.

1—FILTER PRESS, 30" x 30" C.I. Recessed plates, open del. center feed.

GLASS-LINED TANKS

JACKETED & NON-JACKETED
AGITATED & NON-AGITATED
VARIOUS SIZES

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MATERIALS WANTED

Lithopone, Titanated lithopone, Titanium dioxide. Reasonable premiums. Give full particulars. OPD 937.

PHOSPHATE LEASE

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, October 1, 1947, for the following described land situated in Bingham County, State of Idaho: SW¼NE¼, E½NW¼, NW¼SE¼ sec. 31, T. 1 S., R. 39 E., B.M., 160 acres. This land is offered at a minimum bid of $2 an acre to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre, as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 440, 30 U.S.C. sec. 211), subject to a minimum investment of $12,000 during the first three years of the lease, a minimum annual production of 1,000 tons per year, commencing with the fourth lease year and the following royalty provision: The royalty rate shall be 5 per cent of the gross value on all run-of-mine, crushed, pulverized, or beneficiated phosphate rock sold or used by the lessee for the manufacture of phosphate and on all associated products produced from the leased land, f.o.b. the point of shipment. Such royalty shall not be less than 15 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, for phosphate rock analyzing on a B. P. L. basis 55 per cent or less, plus 1 cent a ton for each per cent contained B. P. L. above 55 per cent, averaged for the royalty period. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphate rock and associated products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or a majority of the production of like quality products from the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices, and other relevant matters. All bids, the minimum of which must be $2 an acre, must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with his bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check on a solvent bank, or by money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease, required under 43 CFR 196.6 (b) and (c). The envelopes shall be plainly marked, "Bid for phosphate lease. Not to be opened before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time October 1, 1947." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of his bid, the annual rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre, and a filing fee of $10, and furnish lease forms and a bond with approved corporate surety in the sum of $5,000. (43 CFR 196.12). The deposit of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against violation of Section 59, U. S. Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Fred W. Johnson, Director.

PLANTS OFFERED

Equipped chemical plant. High one-story sprinklered building 23,700 sq. ft., railroad siding, dock facilities, 24 hour live steam available. Stainless steel, glass-lined and wood tanks, kettles, refrigerating units, Dowtherm system, all utilities, laboratory, office, etc. Unrestricted zone, Brooklyn. Low rent. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

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STORAGE TANKS
42" diam., 96" long

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SODIUM LEASE

U. S. Department of The Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, September 25, 1947, for the following described land situated in Divide County, State of North Dakota: S½SE¼ sec. 14, T. 163 N., R. 103 W., 5th P.M., 80 acres. This land is offered to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the sodium provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended December 11, 1928 (45 Stat. 1019; 30 U.S.C. secs. 261, 262), subject to a royalty of 5 per cent of the gross value of sodium compounds and other related products of the point of shipment to market, a minimum investment of $20,000 during the first three years of the lease and a minimum production beginning with the fourth lease year to a gross value of not less than $20 an acre. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check on a solvent bank, or by money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease, required under 43 CFR 195.24 (b) and (c). The envelopes shall be plainly marked, "Bid for sodium lease. Not to be opened before 1 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, September 25, 1947." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. The remainder of the bonus and the annual rental at the rate of 25 cents per acre must be paid and a corporate surety bond in the sum of $5,000 must be furnished by a successful bidder prior to the issuance of a lease. (43 CFR 195.20). The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bids. Bidders are warned against violation of section 59, U. S. Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Fred W. Johnson, Director.

POSITIONS VACANT

Interesting opening for chemical export executive — experienced man wanted by medium-sized, active, well-established chemical export corporation. Salary and possible profit-sharing arrangement to be attractive and satisfactory. Please give extensive information in your reply which will be kept confidential. OPD 951.

Sales position open: Large chemical manufacturer has need for salesman to headquarters in a Southern City. Prefer one having experience in selling agricultural and industrial chemicals. Please give full particulars including references. Good future for man having executive and sales ability. Advise starting salary expected. OPD 938.

Salesman wanted: Chemical education. Experience in plastics, varnishes, and plasticizers desired. Reply in detail, stating experience, salary desired, and previous positions held. Confidence respected. Splendid advancement opportunity for worker desiring permanent employment. Reply to OPD 941.

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Will exchange for Muriate of Potash or Manure Salts, ton for ton at price to be agreed upon. Box 949, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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1—Stokes "R" Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Stokes Rotary DD-2 Tablet Machine.
6—Atmos. Double Drum Dryers, 22" x 38" and 24" x 36".
1—Pfaudler 6,000 Gal. Jack. Horiz. S.S. Tank with Agitator.
2—Sharples Super Centrifuges with 3 HP, A.C. Exp. Pf. Motors.
1—Howe 3,000 lb. Powder Mixer, M.D. 10 HP. Motor.
1—American Tool Suspended Type 42" S.S. Basket Extractor, 40 HP Motor.
1—Devine 5' x 33' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Sperry 36" Rubber Plate & Frame Filter Presses, C.D.
1—Oliver 8' x 12' Filter, 100 Sq. Ft. filtering area.
1—Jacketed Ball Mill, 24" x 36", B.D.
1—W & P 20 Gal. Mixer Double Arm, 10 HP, A.C. Motor.
1—Day No. 2 Brighton Mixer 80 Gals.
1—Ferguson Automatic Top & Bottom Case Gluer & Sealer.

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POSITIONS WANTED

Industrial chemist, 40; M. Sc. in chemistry, food technologist, wide production experience in, food preparations, pharmaceuticals and industrial supplies, seeks employment in managerial capacity, research, development, production or consultation. Metropolitan area preferred. OPD 943.

Production Manager: 21 years in production of oleoresins and synthetic finishes, raw materials to finished product. Seeks connection with established, progressive company. Forty-two years old, excellent references. OPD 944.

Production chemist—B.S., 12 years' diversified experience production fine chemicals. Handle equipment, control, men, records, etc. Can take complete charge operation small plant or unit. Available on reasonable notice. OPD 934.

Washington representation by ex-Government executive thoroughly familiar with Government contract system and officials, for manufacturers interested in volume sales to Federal Government of paints, chemicals, drugs, detergents, oils, petroleum products, allied lines. References, OPD 924.

We supply technically trained and experienced executive, purchasing, sales, production, research, development, patent and control personnel to the chemical process industries. Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency), 45 John Street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650.

U.S. Revenue Returns Increased in July

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for the month of July, 1947, compared with July, 1946, included the following:—

	1947	1946
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$2,658,827.27	$849,408.29
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax.	76,933,517.45	148,507,166.24
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax.	8,079,643.73	13,802,409.94
Gasoline	88,581,556.03	36,622,309.61
Lubricating oils	5,558,429.20	9,071,041.89
Narcotics, including special taxes	174,179.34	182,785.82
Oleomargarin special taxes	1,459,942.19	1,195,943.08
Totals	2,683,247,675.78	2,581,535,756.63

Surplus Materials

—Continued from page 4

Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., PSR-5704, September 10.

Phosphorus, red, stable, 4,400 pounds; Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., PSR-5704, September 10.

Protective ointments, 6,581,000 kits (1,101,680 pounds of M-5 ointment and 43,500 pounds of BAL ointment, in 32,905,388 collapsible tubes and 6,581,000 other metallic containers, the tubes representing about 389 tons of lead and 8 tons of antimony); War Department, Chemical Corps, 111 East Sixteenth street, New York 3, CSS-LG-48-2, October 28.

Vesicant-detecting paint (M-5), 3,183,500 4-ounce cans in 33,000 wooden boxes; War Department, Chemical Corps, 111 East Sixteenth street, New York 3, CSS-LG-48-3, October 30.

Operating equipment and supplies currently listed in WAA sales include, in addition to large lots of valves and fittings (Philadelphia, PHL-95-507, September 10, and PHL-95-613, September 11), steam equipment (Philadelphia, PHL-62-374, September 26), the following items:—

Conveyors, various, eighteen; Wilmington, Del., PHL-65-504, September 25; ore-handling, sixteen, $430 to $4,472 each; Helena, P.O. Box 1161, Helena, Mont.

Cranes and hoists, various twelve; Wilmington, Del., PHL-65-504, September 25.

Dust collectors, various, eight; Wilmington, Del., PHL-67-508, September 15.

Filters, oil, fourteen; various, five; Wilmington, Del., PHL-67-508, September 15.

Grinders, one each of two types; Wilmington, Del., PHL-67-508, September 15.

Hypochlorinators, two, portable; Wilmington, Del., PHL-67-508, September 15.

Trailers, industrial, 12-ton, two; Wilmington, Del., PHL-65-504, September 25.

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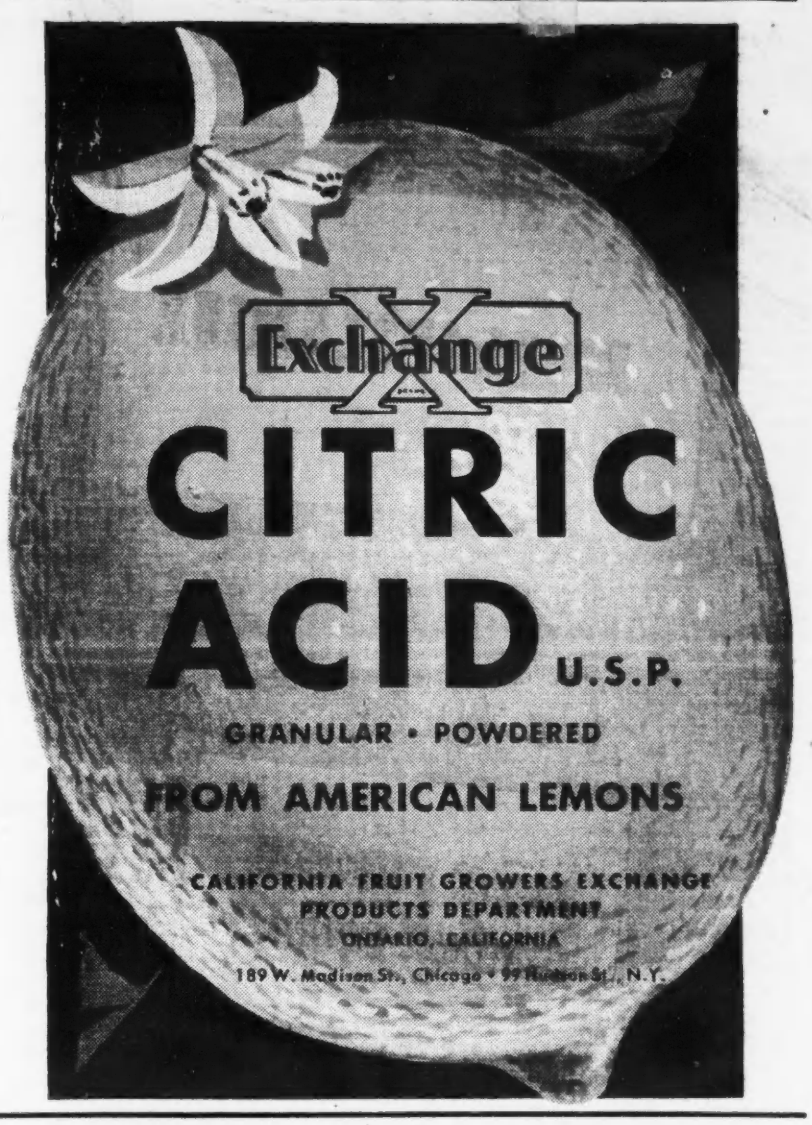

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CONVEYORS

2—5" Redler, side pull, 153' long.
2—5" Redler, side pull, 143' long.
4—7" Redler, side pull, 143' long.
13—Link Belt Flight Conveyors.

DUCTS AND PIPE

1000'— 2" Haveg Pipe.
750'— 3" Haveg Pipe.
400'—16" Haveg Pipe.
680'—18" Haveg Pipe.
1600'— 6" Rubber Lined Pipe.
400'— 3" Rubber Lined Pipe.
300'— 2" Rubber Lined Pipe.
100'—24" Rubber Lined Steel Duct.
100'—36" Rubber Lined Steel Duct.

REDUCERS

8—No. 3281 Du Falk Motor Reducers, 23.4 to 1 with 3 HP Gen. Elec. Motor 3-60-440 output, RPM 74.8.
2—D. O. James Mfg. Co. Speed Reducer, herringbone type. Size 195 HD, rated 10 HP, 885 RPM, ratio 42.3 to 1.
2—No. 5D Reeves Pulley Drive Transmissions.

STORAGE TANKS

1—9' x 36' Storage Tanks, Horizontal Welded Steel, ½" shell, ¾" dished heads, 18,000 gal.

RUBBER LINED TANKS AND TOWERS

2—10'-10" diam. x 6' Vertical Rubber and Brick Lined Steel Tanks.
2—12' diam. x 36' Horizontal Rubber and Brick Lined Steel Tanks.
1—18' diam. x 30' Rubber and Brick Lined Tower.
2—4' diam. x 82'-3" Rubber Lined Steel Stacks.
9—10'-10" diam. x 17'-10" Rubber Lined Steel Towers.
2—11'-7" diam. x 26'-4" Rubber Lined Steel Towers.
1—39' diam. x 16' Scrubber Tower with Rubber Lined conical top.

VALVES

Stainless Steel Flanged Gate. Sizes 1" to 6".
Iron Body Flanged Gate. Sizes 2" to 14".
Cast Steel Flanged Gate. Sizes 2½" to 12".

BLOWERS

7—Buffalo Blowers, 40", type "R" with Everdur Blades.
4—No. 12 Type SE American Blower Fans.

ELEVATED BINS & VIBRATORS

5—Elevated Steel Bins, 32' diam. x 30' high, straight side with 27° conical bottom.
1—20' diameter x 7' 6" Steel Bin, bottom cone 8' 6", top cone 5' high, 5/16" shell capacity 4000 cu. ft.
2—W. S. Tyler Electric Vibrators, V-77.
4—W. S. Tyler Electric Vibrators, V-207.

GRINDING MILL

1—4-Roll Raymond Low Side Mill with 5'-0" Whizzer Separator and 8'-0" diam. cyclone dust collector, including interconnecting and vent piping complete.

PUMPS

1—Deming Centrifugal, No. 2, 150 GPM at 50' head with 5 HP, TEFC Squirrel Cage Motor, 3-60-220-440 volt, 1800 RPM.
2—Fairbanks Morse 3" Centrifugal, 300 GPM at 100' head with 15 HP, TEFC Squirrel Cage Motor, 3-60-220-440 volt, 1750 RPM.
2—Chicago Pump Co. 4" x 4" non-clogging Centrifugal Slurry Pump, 50 to 150 GPM at 75' head connected to Reeves 1740/860 variable speed enclosed drive without motor.

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